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NARRATIVE

OF THE

Proceedings

AT THE

STAMFORD ELECTION,

FEBRUARY, 1809;

A COPY OF

THE POLL BOOK,

AND

An Appendix,

containing

THE PAPERS, ETC.

Published on that Occasion.

STAMFORD;

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. DRAKARD, BOOKSELLER,
STATIONER, AND MUSICSELLER.

1809.

Gough Addl. Lincoln
8° 60.

NARRATIVE

of the Proceedings at the

STAMFORD ELECTION.

THE contest for the Representation in Parliament of the Borough of STAMFORD, which has this day closed, originated with circumstances so uncommon, and has continued throughout with such unabated spirit and vigour, as to form a feature of prominent interest in the history of the town, and is of no ordinary character in the records of contested elections.

Before the year 1734 the families of CECIL and CUST divided the town into parties, and being both then resident in the vicinity, and the laws relative to elections less strict than at present, the advocates of either side regaled at the expence of their champion, from the close of one election till the beginning of another. In that year the influence of the house of BURGHLEY preponderated, after an arduous contest, and the representation of the town has rested in the same family from that period till the present hour, without opposition.

The death of the DUKE of ANCASTER, on the 8th of February, by advancing GENERAL BERTIE to the EARLDOM of LINDSEY, caused a vacancy in the representation; and Mr. CHARLES CHAPLIN, on the 13th of February, made

known his intention of offering himself as a candidate, upon the long established interest of the noble house of Burghley. (Appendix, No. 1.)

No opposition was looked for by the town. But, on Sunday, the 12th February, Mr. Joshua Jepson Oddy, a Russian merchant of some consequence, and an author of some estimation on subjects connected with political economy, arrived at the house of his attorney, Mr. Thompson, where he dined with some friends, and the probability of success in case he offered himself as a candidate on the side of independence was considered. The result of the conference being favorable to the project, Mr. Oddy returned in the evening of Monday to London, and on Tuesday his friend Mr. William-Augustus Madocks, member for Boston, moved for a new writ for the Borough of Stamford, in the place of General Bertie, now Lord Lindsey. The motion, after a short conversation, being acceded to, Mr. Oddy re-appeared in Stamford early on Thursday morning, and immediately circulated the hand-bill in appendix, No. 2. A committee was then formed, for conducting his election, consisting of Messrs. William Jackson, Gouger, Johnson, Clay, Redifer, Thompson, and others, of which Mr. Blore was chosen chairman; and, though each of his friends has been exceedingly active in the canvas, it is to the strenuous and unremitted exertions of the last gentleman that Mr. Oddy is more especially indebted. The George and Angel Inn was fixed for the head quarters of Mr. Oddy's party, and there his committee dined on Thursday the 16th, for the first time. In the evening Mr. Oddy sallied forth in his carriage with four horses, accompanied by his friends, all sporting blue and buff ribbands, with drums and fifes, a band of music, and stands of colours. As night closed in, his parade was illu-

mined by torches, flambeaux, pitch barrels, fire-works, and all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of a contested election. A sight so novel burst upon the town like lightning, and multitudes of people welcomed his reception:

> Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,
> Youth and hoar age with clamours pour along.

The ceremony closed at about nine o'clock in the evening, at the George and Angel, and, after recommendatory addresses to the electors, from Mr. Blore, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Redifer, and a speech from Mr. Oddy, explanatory of his motives, the people retired home without the slightest disorder.

These proceedings, which took place on the part of Mr. Oddy, roused the friends of his opponent to immediate activity, and in the course of the same evening Mr. Chaplin's supporters met at the assembly room, where a committee was formed, consisting of six gentlemen, selected from each of the five parishes, and a secret committee was chosen, in addition, to superintend the election. It was resolved to assemble again in the morning, and Mr. Chaplin on the following day paraded with a retinue still more splendid, if not so ardent, as that of his rival.

For reasons unknown to the narrator, the friends of the house of Burghley were unwilling that the election should take place so early as it would by the writ granted upon Mr. Madocks's motion, in consequence of which, Lord Henniker moved in the House of Commons, for a writ of *supersedeas*, on the ground of there being an uncertainty as to General Bertie's succeeding to the Earldom of Lindsey. The original writ was, in consequence, superseded; but, General Bertie accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, his seat in the House of Commons was necessarily

vacated, and the progress of the election was but for a short time retarded.

Out of this circumstance arose the hand-bills in the appendix, Nos. 6 and 7.

Saturday, Feb. the 18th, was passed in an active canvass by both parties. But early in the morning the hand-bill in appendix, No. 9, was partially circulated, which had nearly produced consequences fatal to that temper with which the election had hitherto been conducted. Immediately upon its appearance, its further distribution was suppressed by Mr. Chaplin's committee, a letter of disavowal printed in appendix, No. 10, was also directed to the gentlemen composing Mr. Oddy's committee, and an amicable meeting took place in the street between the rival candidates, in consequence.

Monday, the 20th Feb. was ushered in by an address on the part of Mr. Oddy, to the Electors. (No. 12.) Mr. Chaplin arrived in Stamford about noon, accompanied by his father and Sir John Trollope; they first alighted at the committee-room of their party, and the canvas was renewed. The handbill before spoken of, (No. 9,) which had excited much heart-burning in the friends of Mr. Oddy, had been attributed to Mr. Richard Newcomb, Junior; and, when in the course of canvassing, the rival parties met, the latter gentleman ascended the roof of Mr. Oddy's carriage, to explain to the friends of that candidate the purport and extent of the words contained in that production. The clamour was, however, so incessant that he could not be heard; and, in consequence, he published immediately afterwards, the paper numbered 14 in the appendix. Nos. 15, 16, and 17 appeared the same day.

The letter signed "an Elector," (appendix, No. 18,) addressed to Mr. Richard Newcomb, Jun. was published on Tuesday Morning. Mr. Chaplin concluded his canvas this day, and his party laid upon their oars till the eve of the election.

Wednesday produced nothing important; but Mr. Oddy's friends continued nightly, without intermission, the parade of music, with flambeaux and torches, and the people, who assembled in great numbers, were at intervals addressed by the more ardent friends of the popular candidate.

The Mayor on Thursday called a common hall, at which the freedom of the borough was presented to each of the candidates.

Exertion strengthened as the day of trial approached. Those who are at all acquainted with the town of Stamford are aware of the prejudice of its inhabitants in favor of their diversion of Bull-running, and the opportunity of turning so favorite a passion into advantage on a popular occasion was not to be neglected. Two Bulls were, therefore, turned out for their amusement, on Tuesday, the 21st; and on Thursday, the 23rd Feb. Mr. William Jackson, a strenuous supporter of Mr. Oddy's cause, indulged his friends with an animal which afforded extraordinary sport to the amateurs of that far-famed and enlightened diversion. Another address to the electors appeared from the pen of Mr. Oddy. The letter to Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, (appendix, No. 24,) by Mr. Richard Newcomb, Jun. was published the same Thursday, and was answered by Mr. Gilchrist in the course of the day. (Appendix. No. 25.) Mr. Oddy's friends paraded as usual; in the afternoon his cavalcade was preceded

by a Doctor of Laws, arrayed in the formidable garb of the profession, (a three-tailed wig and gown,) carrying in his right hand a roll inscribed THE BILL OF RIGHTS; and the evening terminated with the accustomed ceremonials.

Mr. Chaplin addressed the electors in a handbill, (appendix, No. 26,) on the Friday. The day passed in parade and procession, with augmented numbers; Mr. Chaplin's friends were active in preparations for bringing up their voters for the morrow; and Mr. Oddy and his zealous committee in their speeches appealed to the feelings of their auditors on the necessity of an early and numerous attendance at the poll the next morning, as the only opportunity of redeeming their town from the domination of a long-established family influence over the just rights of the electors.

Preparatory to Saturday, the 25th Feb. hustings had been prepared in the porch of the new market-place; and thither the candidates repaired with their friends and counsel, Mr. SCARLET for Mr. Charles Chaplin, and Mr. SPANKY for Mr. Oddy, to decide which should triumph after the arduous contest. Mr. Chaplin arrived at the hustings at about nine o'clock in the morning; and Mr. Oddy, with a numerous retinue, followed soon after. The necessary formalities ended, Mr. BROWN addressed the electors in the following manner.

Mr. BROWN.

GENTLEMEN ELECTORS,

WITH a due consideration of the important franchise we are to-day called upon to exert, permit me to propose to you Charles Chaplin, the younger, Esquire, of Blankney, in this county, as a proper person to represent you in Parliament, in the room of General Bertie, our late respectable Member. Gentlemen, it would not become me,—for the exertion is not called

for,—to expatiate on the pretensions of Mr. Chaplin to become your representative: they are founded on his respectability,—which is most notorious—on character, on property, on connections, on every basis which a man may properly rely on for the attainment of such a situation. In addition to the very great recommendation which his connections must be of him, the recommendation of the candidate in another respect is most strong, namely, that his life has passed in the observance of the conduct of his excellent father, the very respectable Recorder of this Borough, who is and has ever been a sufficient examplar to lead and confirm his son in a course of honour and worthiness. Mr. Charles Chaplin has received the best education which could be given to a young gentleman in this part of the United Kingdom; and he is in this particular essentially qualified for the dignified situation to which he laudably aspires. Gentlemen, I am confident in asserting that he is, under the several considerations which I have suggested to you, worthy of your favours on the present occasion. [*Applause.*]

Mr. ALDERMAN ROBINSON.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with much satisfaction I come forward to support the nomination of Mr. Charles Chaplin, and to give him my humble aid in furtherance of his honorable views. Very few words are necessary on this occasion. Mr. Chaplin's connections are so closely allied to the true interests of this Borough, that I am sure the electors will best consult their peculiar good by making him the object of their choice, besides that a patriotic and proper regard to the general interest of the kingdom, and, indeed, of Europe, make it incumbent on us to discriminate between a candidate of respectable connections and known loyalty, and a candidate of whose real principles and political connections we know nothing.—Gentlemen, I am sure the cause of Mr. Chaplin is in good hands, and I need not trespass on your hearing.

Mr. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

It is highly flattering to me to be put in nomination for your suffrages by two Gentlemen of such great respectability, whose long residence amongst you must have taught you to set a just estimation upon their characters: they are gentlemen of such standing in Stamford, that whatever they suggest that has a

bearing upon the interest of the town, cannot but be considered as coming from their hearts. Gentlemen, the flattering support promised to me by many most respectable individuals, first induced me to think of offering myself to your notice; and the multiplied kind assurances which in the course of my canvas I have received from you, make it impossible that I should now doubt of attaining the very honorable situation to which I have been led to aspire. The gentlemen and distinguished families of the neighbourhood have done me the honor to give me their decided and valuable assistance: and, from the locality of their situation, they must be considered as much interested in the prosperity of this town. In my private intercourse with you Gentlemen, it will give me great satisfaction to promote your interest: my Father, in the high office which your partiality has conferred upon him,—and for the honor of which he is very thankful,—has it more in his power to assist you; and it will ever be his pride to acknowledge the electors of Stamford as his friends, and to secure to them the correct administration of justice. In aspiring to the situation which it is your valuable privilege to bestow, I beg leave to be understood as not binding myself by any promises—which it possibly might not be in my power to fulfil. All that I can say is, that, if you elect me, the interests of this Borough will always lie near to my heart.

Mr. BLORE.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER ELECTORS,

WITH great diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my own inability to the duty I am undertaking, and from concern that that duty has not devolved upon some person of more weight and longer residence in the town than myself, I come forward to introduce to you the highly respectable candidate for your favour, Mr. Oddy. Before I say any thing as to the qualifications of the gentleman whom I have the honor to put in nomination, permit me to say a few words as to the qualifications of the candidate previously introduced to you. It has been stated that he is a gentleman of large property, of high connections, of vast consequence, and great respectability. Gentlemen, we all acknowledge such pretensions in Mr. Chaplin: but the question which we have to determine is not a question as to property and consequence; nor ought the connections of the House of Burghley to come here with an overbearing application of property and consequence, to

deter you from the exercise of your rights, and the preference of the man most fit for your representative in the great assembly of the nation. It is *your* property and *your* liberties that are at stake; and whatever veneration you may have for ancient establishments, and for the House of Burghley, you must feel that *your own* rights are dearer, and I trust will not suffer yourselves to be deprived of one of your dearest and most inestimable privileges; but will with spirit and resolution assert your liberties which are attempted to be invaded, and shew to the House of Burghley that you are sensible of having rights of your own to protect, and that you will with courage maintain them. As far as Mr. Chaplin individually has any claim to your suffrages, nobody more respects that claim than I do: but he demands to be your representative on the ground of property and family influence! Amongst you whom I am addressing I see persons of all ages: but the oldest amongst you does not remember an election at Stamford that has not been an insulting mockery. You are now called upon to resent and repel this insolent invasion of public right, and prevent the repetition of a mockery which it is a disgrace to have suffered: let no man again tear from you the rights which the Constitution has given you.

Something has been said of Jacobinical principles, and it has been insinuated that Mr. Oddy and his friends are infected with them. I defy such an imputation to attach either to our respectable candidate or his friends. For myself, no man holds such principles in greater detestation. Mr. Oddy is the ardent lover of the Constitution and laws of the land, in which he is well versed: he comes to prevent a continuance of the abuse of them, and to rescue you from slavery. Exert yourselves then in such a cause: be men; break your bonds: Mr. Oddy comes to vindicate your cause, and he will maintain it. I speak not from hostility to the House of Burghley: no hostility is intended by any one: our object is merely to have the legitimate exercise of our rights; and, Gentlemen, if from any efforts of mine you can have that exercise restored, you shall have it; but it depends upon yourselves. Support your own cause, and you will conquer: abandon Mr. Oddy, and you abandon yourselves, and confirm a system of corruption and political debasement for ever.

[*Great Applause.*]

Mr. JOHNSON.

GENTLEMEN,

IN coming forward to second the nomination of a candidate, a worthy alderman has told you that detail is unnecessary: and, indeed in saying so he has but repeated what it has been your lot on all similar occasions before to hear. "Detail is unnecessary: here is the candidate, give him your vote." That done, "Go about your business; we are satisfied; the member is duly elected." Such, Gentlemen, hitherto, in the experience of the oldest of us, has been an election at Stamford. I congratulate you that the scene is now changed. I have no hostility to Mr. Chaplin; but I do not think that the right electors of a representative for this Borough, are the great families of the neighbourhood; and I have shewn myself, therefore not afraid to go against that great weight of interest. Gentlemen, it is you who are to choose a representative, not the great families. If, indeed, it was right that they should take our franchise out of our hands, perhaps they would not make a better choice than of Mr. Chaplin: but I do not think that would be right, and *you* do not think so. It is now 1300 years that the people of this kingdom have uninterruptedly enjoyed the elective franchise, except during the period of a hateful monarch whose name I need not mention. It is a franchise which ought to be exercised with fearless impartiality, and I hope to see it restored to its purity in this town by your exertions. After the animated address of my friend Mr. Blore, less is required of me than I might otherwise have said. I shall only observe, in further recommendation of Mr. Oddy, that he is not an idle man, and that his writings on the political and commercial interests of the country, prove his capacity for the office of your representative; whilst his warm attachment to the King, his Country, and the Constitution, entitle him to your fullest confidence. I doubt not that you will elect him.

Mr. ODDY.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel very sensibly the honor you do me [*When Mr. Oddy came forward he was received with cheers by the populace.*] I feel the more deeply impressed by your generous regard, because, coming amongst you as a stranger, I could hardly have anticipated such an enthusiastic reception. The principles which I have professed to you have been those of political and private integ-

rity and the love of my country. I may add, Gentlemen, that I revere the aristocracy of the land, and that I feel fully aware how great is the weight of influence possessed by those distinguished families which support my rival, and whose ancestors have formerly bled for their country. The consideration serves still stronger to impress upon me a sense of the noble support you give me. Gentlemen, I came here to oppose no interest, but upon the public principle of promoting the good of the community, by the correction of abuse. Under the banner of such a cause, I have been hitherto, by your favour, triumphant beyond my hopes. In the various addresses which I have had the pleasure of making to you, I have so fully disclosed my political sentiments, that it is almost unnecessary again to advert to them. I have told you, that should you do me the honor to make me the object of your choice, I will support the measures of the King's ministers, so long as those measures are calculated to promote the public good; and no longer. The particular interests of this Borough it will be my pride as it will be my duty to promote: the improvement and ornament of your town will be objects of chief concern with me, as well as the interests of the landed proprietary, and the agricultural concerns of the neighbourhood—which last are the real foundation of the greatness of all States. Gentlemen, I submit my principles and my cause to your upholding, satisfied that you will assert your rights, and retrieve your almost extinguished consequence in an elective point of view. I owe no hostility to the Noble House by whose interest my rival is supported, and I feel none; but I rely upon your doing justice to yourselves, and shaking off an influence which is the bane of your political consequence and local advantages.

Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

GENTLEMEN,

Before you proceed to the poll, I request permission to embrace the opportunity, as an opportunity so rarely presents itself, of addressing a few words to you. As I have not promised my vote to either of the candidates, I was fearful of not being admitted upon the hustings———

Mr. MAYOR. (LEO. STEVENSON, Esq.)

Mr. GILCHRIST,

I cannot permit the irregularity of your addressing the populace, and interrupting the business of the meeting,

from your present situation. If you have any thing to say, you had better come to the hustings, where place shall be given you.

[*Mr. Gilchrist accepted Mr. Mayor's invitation, and descended from a scaffold erected for the accommodation of some friends, in front of his own house. During the gentleman's* transit, *the Mayor demanded a shew of hands for the two candidates, which proving in favor of Mr. Oddy, Dr. Arnold, on the part of Mr. Chaplin, demanded a poll.**]

Mr. GILCHRIST resumed—

GENTLEMEN,

I claim attention for a few minutes: it would ill become me to detain you long. My brother, who is learned in these matters, says "a half-bred cock fights best on his own walk," and advises me, as I have been interrupted, to refrain. [*This observation occasioned much mirth: Mr. Horatio Gilchrist, who sat on the hustings, had been attempting to dissuade his brother from speaking.*] Before I proceed further, Gentlemen, permit me to express the great satisfaction which I, in common I trust with every man, feel with the correct and orderly manner in which the election has hitherto been conducted; the gentlemanly forbearance and urbanity of the candidates, and the respectful demeanour of the populace, will remain as a lasting honor to the town. I trust the same decorum will be observed until the business of the election is concluded.—If I rejoice that the people of Stamford have, upon the present occasion, shewn an unusual zeal in defence of their elective franchise, it is not because I have a fondness for opposition, but because I am persuaded that those people who are most tenacious of their political liberties, are ever the first and the boldest to defend their country from foreign invasion. I wish that Buonaparté, by some fortunate gift of second-sight, could see the scene which is to-day exhibited here. He would say "If these peo-

* A lady, jesting with one of Mr. Chaplin's voters, observed, that when the shew of hands was demanded for his candidate, only one was pop'd up here and another there; while, when Mr. Oddy's friends were called on, there were multitudes of hands in the air. The gentleman attributed this to Mr. Oddy's friends holding up both their hands, whereas theirs held up but one. The lady believed it was true, *for that Mr. Chaplin's voters could not get up the hand next their hearts!*

ple are thus jealous of their liberties at home, with what ten-fold and irresistible fury will they repel any attempt to invade and enslave them from without."—Gentlemen, I will briefly recapitulate to you the number of elections which it has been my fortune to witness in Stamford, and the members who were elected. The first representative was General Leland. If the General had any political sin, (and who is without his failing,) and he were sensible of what I could say of him, I should not refrain from delivering my opinion: but he is dead. He was a soldier, and a brave one: I will at least do so much justice to his memory. He fought and bled in the defence of his country, and he is now no more. *The grave of the soldier is sacred, and foul befall the man who would insult his ashes!*—Our next representative was General Bertie; and he too is gone home:—not dead —defunct:—No! "Laud we the Gods," he is yet living,—and, doubtless, lively: [*laughter.*] he has risen to the elevation of the terrestrial Gods. When I say that he is gone home, I mean merely that he is gone where he will be more at home. In the House of Lords he may fold himself up in his robes, and sleep on one of the benches, undisturbed as in the Commons by the cries of hear! hear! hear! Or, if the benches should be too hard, he may make interest with the Noble Lord on the *woolsack*, and in his slumbers on that soft retreat enjoy golden dreams of the prosperity of Britain! The recollection of Mr. Foulkes's election "yet is green." By some of those unforeseen "ills which flesh is heir to," he was prevented from attending. The truth, I believe, is, our elections were too dull for him. We have, however, mended of that, and he is come amongst us again.—To pass from the past to the present—two candidates are now soliciting our support: one the son of a gentleman of respectability, who founds his pretensions on property, and on his connection with the house of Burghley. The other candidate comes on the side of independence, and is known only for his ability as a writer on subjects connected with political economy; on which ground he is certainly very deservedly esteemed. It would ill become a man of my age to attempt to guide your judgment. The choice of representatives lies with yourselves, and I trust that you will act conscientiously.

One thing seems to me essential: namely, that the candidates should know our opinions as to the line of political conduct which they ought to pursue. And first I will speak of the course, which in

my mind, they ought not to pursue. You will remember, Gentlemen, that one of the last acts of the last administration—(the administration commonly called All the Talents—for Englishmen love a nick-name)—was one for the amelioration of the condition of a certain description of the King's subjects. Whether the measure was a wise one or not, I will not attempt to determine. However, upon the first reading of that Bill in the House of Commons, on a Friday, General Bertie, Lord Heniker, and Mr. Chaplin the elder, voted with the Ministers in support of it. This, as I have said, was *on a Friday*. The Bill was read a second time *on the Tuesday following*, and they all voted against it! That was strange, you will say: how did it happen? Why, Gentlemen, the Ministers were changed on the Monday! [*loud laughter and shouts from the multitude*]. What was right one day, might very easily be very wrong the next, you know! and I suppose this measure in question had become, like mackerel, worthless because it was four days old; or it was like a French pear—soon ripe, soon rotten!

This is a course the representative you send to Parliament ought *not* to pursue. Now, with respect to what he *ought* to pursue:—every man admits that the times are awful in the extreme: we have without, a powerful and revengful foe, recent events have shewn, Corunna has seen, that, we can meet him at odds and beat him. Events still more recent have shewn that we have *within*, a foe much more dangerous, because his attacks are subtle and unseen. Recent enquiries have shewn that *Corruption* has taken deep root in a soil that should have been the last to nourish it. Corruption has eaten into the core: It has contaminated the very soil. It should be the business then, of our member in Parliament to explode corruption whenever he meets with it: to correct venality, and not passively to wait until it crosses and offends his individual self, but to hunt it up, to chase it through all its haunts, its changes, its ramifications, and meanderings. I would have him, with dutiful regard, support the dignity and prerogatives of the crown: but, above all, guard watchfully the rights and privileges of the people! Gentlemen, I will not trespass on your indulgence longer. Whichever of the candidates you make the object of your choice, I trust he will, by a pure and upright line of conduct, render himself worthy of the high trust you will this day repose in him. [*Great applause.*]

The poll books were opened immediately after the speeches were ended, and were not closed till nearly six o'clock in the evening; when the numbers were declared by the Mayor to be

For Mr. CHAPLIN,..... 287
For Mr. ODDY,..... 137

The candidates briefly addressed the populace; but the acclamations were so general and unremitted that it was impossible to collect the import of their speeches. The further prosecution of the poll was adjourned till Monday; though Mr. Oddy and his friends paraded at night as usual.

The intermediate day exhibited none of the symptoms of a contested election: the colors were displaced from the hats of the electors, and the town was peaceable as—Westminster Hall in the long vacation.

Mr. Chaplin, attended by his friends, appeared on the hustings on Monday morning, at ten o'clock: Mr. Oddy with his supporters followed soon after: when the electors were addressed in the following order.

Mr. BLORE.

Gentlemen,

On meeting you here again this morning, it is with pleasure I observe that you are not, and that you have no occasion to be, disheartened by the statement of the poll declared by the Mayor on Saturday evening. A great many of Mr. Oddy's voters, you are aware, have been objected to. I have, however, to tell you, that the decision by which at present they are prevented from voting, I have no doubt will be reversed. There is at present no decided case to serve as a precedent, or to satisfy us that the determination of the returning-officer is consistent with the law of the land. On the con-

trary, I contend that the voters who have been objected to, have virtually paid the poor-rates, inasmuch as their landlords have paid those rates for them. Gentlemen, you see that you have not only to contend against an attempt to restrain you from the honest exercise of your opinions and choice, but you have also to contend against a gross and scandalous attempt to disfranchise the voters of Stamford. [*Loud acclamations.*] Gentlemen, I am confident that you will manfully assert your liberties on this trying occasion. I have not the smallest doubt that redress will be had in a proper quarter; that ultimately your favorite candidate will be your representative; and that the election will end victoriously.

Mr. JOHNSON.

GENTLEMEN, After what you have heard, there is little remaining for me to say to you. I suppose that the issue of this day's business will be, that Mr. Chaplin will be chaired. I entreat of you to permit that ceremony to be conducted without interruption. It will be merely a ceremony: you have no cause to be dismayed by it; for I feel fully satisfied that the *ultimate* issue of this contest will be such a one as it ought to be.

Dr. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN, If I understand at all the insinuation of the gentlemen in the opposite interest, it is charged against the friends of Mr. Chaplin, that undue influence has been used in suppressing the votes in Mr. Oddy's favor. [Here Dr. Arnold was interrupted by some of Mr. Oddy's friends on the hustings.] The Gentleman (Mr. Blore) says I have misunderstood him; and therefore I must conclude he does *not* mean to attribute undue influence to us. It is well, for it certainly would be sadly miscalling our efforts—which were merely to prevent him and his friends from polling as voters, persons not in the poor's lists. Gentlemen, the decision of the House of Commons, which has been alluded to, *must be in our favor!* The decision of the House, in similar cases, of which there have been many, has been uniformly in our favor. If it were to be otherwise, how could the elections here be conducted at all? what criterion can be found of a man's competency to vote, but that of his having paid the rates? But even admitting, for ar-

gument's sake, that the decision should be unfavorable to Mr. Chaplin's cause, and all the 116 persons whom Mr. Oddy claims to have regarded as voters were allowed to give him their suffrages: what then? why even that number, added to his present numbers, would not give him the victory, but would leave him still far behind on the poll. Gentlemen, we have not used unfair means to support Mr. Chaplin, in any respect; and we will not quietly stand here and be told that the electors of Stamford are attempted to be disfranchised, because we protect the real electors in their pre-eminence above those who are not real electors! The insinuation is base and unfounded. Gentlemen, I repeat to you, that by electing Mr. Chaplin, which I am sure you will do, you will elect a gentleman of integrity and merit, and there is no fear that your choice will stand the test of any enquiry which may be instituted.

Mr. BLORE.

GENTLEMEN,

Had Dr. Arnold given his opinion on a case in which he might be supposed qualified to judge, I would not have intruded on you again. I did not mean to say that undue influence had been used; but I did mean, and I do say and contend, that the Mayor has been deceived and misled into the decision he has come to. I say also, that there has been *no case* like the present ever determined upon in the House of Commons; and without hostility to Dr. Arnold, I may say that I have at least an equal claim to judgment in such a matter as he has.

Mr. REDIFER.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg attention for a moment only. It has been asserted by Dr. Arnold that his party *must* have the victory. I deny that: they are only 23—[Here Mr. Redifer was corrected] well 33 in number of votes above us. We have not been discouraged from meeting our opponents again this morning; and, Gentlemen, the fineness of the morning augurs favorably for our glorious cause. As to the voters whose voices have been rejected; I say, Gentlemen, they are entitled to have them admitted, and I have no doubt the decision of the House of Commons will establish them. *Householders* of the borough are the description of persons having a right to vote; it is enough that they are *liable* to pay scot and lot, whether they pay those rates or not.

There is no precedent to the contrary. They have manfully supported Mr. Oddy, and I have no doubt that it will ever be grateful to their hearts, and to the hearts of all of us, to have done so. We are entitled to consider such votes as good, until they are proved to be bad; and, Gentlemen, if in the whole a majority is with us, *Mr. Oddy* will be entitled to sit in the chair: and in that exalted situation, I will venture to say, he will go from these hustings to day. [*Shouts of applause.*]

Mr. ODDY.

GENTLEMEN,

I will not long intrude upon your patience. I have little more at this time to say, than to renew my most heart-felt thanks to you, for your generous support, as I reserve something of importance to say, when the poll is closed. A good deal has been said to you about undue influence, Gentlemen; and it seems that such influence is very differently interpreted by different persons. For myself, I cannot but believe that undue influence *has* been practised, and that of the most shocking kind. In the cause of my rival, a Clergyman of the church of England has come forward—[Mr. Oddy was interrupted by a friend on the hustings]—well, that out of the question; threats of the most indecent kind have been used, and it has been held in terror over the heads of certain electors that they would be turned out of their houses. Gentlemen, it will by and bye come under my serious consideration whether I shall not myself erect you comfortable houses, as a refuge from such persecution. [*Great acclamations.*]

Mr. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

I was very much in hopes that the conclusion of this contest would have been declared on Saturday. However, its continuance only the more confirms the triumph of my friends. The return must be made to-day, and I shall have the honor of addressing you as your elected representative. The decision of the House of Commons, I will not attempt to decide upon. If my opponent had all the votes he claims, or even that are yet unpolled, he must still be defeated. I have, however, no reason to believe that he will nearly get all the good votes which are unpolled; but have the best reason to believe that 30 of those will be mine. Gentlemen, I can only say that I feel highly sensible of your exertions and grateful for your support. [*Loud applause.*]

Mr. CHAPLIN, (M. P. for the County.)

GENTLEMEN,

I come forward to address you, not as electors of this borough, but as freeholders of the county of Lincoln; and it is necessary to explain to you the cause of my coming forward. I lament that on Saturday last I was called away from the hustings, by business, which, as a public man, it is my duty to attend to. During my absence, as my friends informed me, a gentlemen who addressed you—Mr. Octavius Gilchrist—made an attack upon my conduct as a Member of Parliament, which it is due to myself that I should answer and refute. Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, is, I believe, a respectable man of your town; his abilities are acknowleged; and it is not out of disregard of him that I come to contradict what he has advanced. I might even be suppposed to have an opposite leaning, as he has forborne to vote against my son. Mr. Gilchrist, told you, Gentlemen, that I, pursuing a strangely contradictory line of conduct, one day voted *for* a Bill in Parliament, which a day or two afterwards I voted *against:* and this, not because of any change in the merits of the Bill, but for some unworthy consideration. As I did not myself hear Mr. Gilchrist, I do not certainly know what the measure was to which he alluded: but I suppose he means the Catholic Bill. [Mr. Chaplin here spoke with particular animation.] Gentlemen, I will avow, before you all, and before all men, that from the first moment of the introduction of that Bill, until its abandonment, I was the decided opposer of it: I placed myself, as it was my duty, in direct hostility to a measure which I regarded as embracing nothing less than the ruin, the destruction, and total overthrow of this country. The day before it was debated in the House of Commons, I set out from Lincoln to oppose it, reached the House by two o'clock in the afternoon, continued there until six o'clock the next morning, and never closed my eyes for two nights. The hateful measure was ultimately obviated by the firmness of our glorious Monarch, who, in the course of the six and forty years that he had reigned in the hearts of his subjects, never shewed himself more deserving of their reverence than on that occasion. Gentlemen, I trust I have satisfied you, and satisfied Mr. Gilchrist. I have some confidence that he is the only man who could be found to bring against me such a charge. I challenge any man in this county, or any other, to impeach my Parliamentary conduct, and to say that I have not acted from public and

conscientious motives. It is matter of perfect indifference to me what man is at the head of the administration: as long as ministers do their duty and advance the national weal, I will support them, let them be of what party they may. The present men, in a general way, do that, and they have my voice: but they have it not when—as in the case of the Bill introduced last year, by which the farming and landed interest was invaded,—I dissent from their notions of public expediency.—On that occasion I decidedly opposed them. I trust I have said enough to satisfy you, Gentlemen, that I am not the blind supporter of the man highest in power, which Mr. Gilchrist has insinuated I am; and that both my private and public character, when fairly represented, is such as I need not be afraid of having canvassed. [*Applause.*]

Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

GENTLEMEN,

I most assuredly did not make, what Mr. Chaplin seems to think I made, an attack on his *private* character: and as to the imputation affecting his political or public character, it now stands for nothing. What he asserts I am bound to believe, as it is advanced on the word of a man of honor and a gentleman. What I asserted on Saturday I undoubtedly believed was asserted in the presence of Mr. Chaplin: I was not aware that he had quitted the hustings. Having stated then what I had no reason to doubt was a fact, I will now state how the information came to me; and I hope I shall be acquitted of having on slight grounds made a serious charge. What I advanced, I had been told by an honorable Member of the House of Commons. When Mr. Chaplin voted the second time on the Bill to which I have alluded, a certain Member laid hold of Mr. Tom Grenville by the arm, and said with a tone of surprize—"Do you see, Mr. Grenville, where your worthy Lincoln friend is going?" Mr. Grenville significantly acknowledged his astonishment.—It seems, however, Gentlemen, that this representation must have originated in mistake. When I addressed you before, I had no reason to think so; and fully impressed as I am with a conviction that such vacillating policy is not calculated for the times we live in, I thought it a fit subject for reprehension on such an occasion as the present. Mr. Chaplin has exonerated himself from its application: I beg his pardon therefore, for wrongly making a charge against him, and your pardon for deceiving you.

Mr. Chaplin's public conduct, however, is not entirely free, I think, from that which is censurable. I can mention some few instances in which it will not be thought that he has much title to the thanks of the country for what he has done: and you know, Gentlemen, that

When our proofs are aptly chosen,
Two are as valid as two dozen.

I will not contest with him the merits of the Corn Bill, or of the Coronation Oath; but I think I do not venture much in expressing a warm reprobation of the unfair and harsh attempt made by him to extend the power of the Game Laws. [*Loud acclamations.*] I speak this with indifference as to my individual convenience: I do not shoot myself: but thousands must feel, that every extension of the game laws is strengthening the arm of power at the expense of the liberty of the subject—

Sir SAMUEL FLUDYER, Bart.

(who stood in the crowd near to the hustings, here exclaimed,)

"The Game Laws are not extended! The Act, on the contrary, has repealed a vexatious law." [Sir Samuel was requested to ascend the hustings, which he did; and Mr. GILCHRIST continued—]

We are certainly getting into extraneous matter; I am not inclined to procrastinate the business of the day. What I had said, which gave occasion to my addressing you a second time, Gentlemen, I, as I have before observed, thought had been in Mr. Chaplin's presence, and that he could on the instant have contradicted me, if what I stated was not correct. Mr. Chaplin will accept my apology for what certainly he has made to appear was incorrect.

Sir SAMUEL FLUDYER, Bart.

GENTLEMEN,

I will address you but for a moment, and merely to say that the Bill which Mr. Chaplin introduced had for its object no such thing as an extension of the Game Laws. It was meant but to repeal an obsolete and vexatious law, and to permit the appointment of gentlemen's servants as gamekeepers. Gentlemen, my good will is with you all: I wish it were possible you could all have success: but what can you think of a man who comes before you one hour to make a serious charge and the next hour contradicts himself?

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, the poll closed and the Mayor declared the numbers to be

For Mr. CHAPLIN,	306
For Mr. ODDY,	142
Leaving a majority in favor of the former of	164

Mr. Chaplin then returned his thanks for being placed at the head of the poll; and Mr. Oddy for the support he had received, assuring the electors that he should embrace every occasion of giving them an opportunity to assert their independence. Mr. Brown and Dr. Arnold, as the friends of Mr. Chaplin; and Mr. Blore and Mr. Johnson on the part of Mr. Oddy; addressed the populace, but the uproar was so incessant, and the impatience of the crowd to demolish the hustings so great, that it was impossible to connect what those gentlemen said. Mr. Brown, indeed, made several endeavours to be heard, but with little success, the tenour however of which was in disparagement of the motives of Mr. Oddy's supporters; in consequence of which, a severe letter was printed, addressed "To Edward Brown, Esq. by Thomas Blore." Mr. Chaplin was now put into the Chair, and carried to the Town-hall, where he addressed his friends from a window. His voters were anxious to perform the same ceremony for Mr. Oddy, but he declined the proffered honor, and retired in his carriage to his Committee-room, where he dined with his friends. A sumptuous repast was also provided at the Town-hall, where Mr. Chaplin and his supporters passed the remainder of the day.

The addresses of the respective Candidates to their constituents will be found in Appendix, Nos. 28 and 30. By the latter it will appear that 183 votes were tendered on the part

of Mr. Oddy, and 33 in favor of Mr. Chaplin, by persons not rated by name in the parish books. The counsel for Mr. Chaplin argued, that the poor's rate was the criterion of the right of voting, and that no person omitted (for whatever cause) could be entitled to that privilege.* Mr. Spanky contended on the part of Mr. Oddy, that many persons had paid the poor-rates virtually although their houses were assessed in the names of their landlords; that *liability* to pay entitled them to vote, inasmuch as no poor-rate had been legally imposed within the memory of man; and therefore what had been levied under that pretence could only be considered as voluntary benevolence on the part of the parishioners; and further it was maintained that the poor-rate could not be rationally the criterion of voting, inasmuch as the Borough of Stamford returned members to parliament long before poor-rates were established.

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* After the election in 1734, a petition was presented to the House of Commons to decide the right of voting. One party contended

"That the right of election is in *the householders, inhabitants* "*within the borough*, paying Scot and Lot there, and not receiving "alms or public charities."

The other

"That the right of election is in the inhabitants, paying Scot "and Lot, and not receiving alms or public charities."

The Committee of the House, upon evidence that persons, having paid the poor-rates, had always voted, *though not householders;* Resolved, on the 8th of March, 1735---6,

"That *the right of election* of Burgesses to serve in parliament "for the Borough of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, *is in the* "*inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, and not receiving alms or public* "*charities.*"

Had these votes been accepted, the numbers would have stood:

For Mr. CHAPLIN,	339
For Mr. ODDY,	325
Leaving Mr. Chaplin's majority,	14

The Assessor, however, determined in favor of Mr. Scarlet's arguments. And thus terminated an Election conducted with as much spirit on both sides, with as much regard to public decorum, and as little private resentment, as could be reasonably looked for in so arduous a contest.

Feb. 27th, 1809.

A COPY OF

THE POLL BOOK,

Taken at the Stamford Election, Feb. 25 & 27, 1809.

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Arnold, Thomas Graham	Physician	—	
Althorpe, James	Draper,	—	
Askew, James	Hairdresser,	—	
Allen, Edward	Servant,		—
Allen, Henry	Labourer,	—	
Askew, Edward	Ironmonger,	—	
Ashby, William	Saddler,		—
Ashton, Peter	Baker,	—	
Anderson, Peter	Victualler,	—	
Allen, William	Coach Proprietor	—	
Apsey, Thomas	Brazier,	—	
Atlay, Reverend Richard	Clerk,	—	
Ashton, Thomas	Draper,		—
Adams, William	Whitesmith,	—	
Ashley, William	Labourer,		—
Andrew, John	Whitesmith,	—	
Arnold, Joseph	Labourer,	—	
Brown, Edward,	Esquire,	—	
Barrett, Thomas	Grocer,	—	
Blake, John	Cordwainer,		—

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Bailey, Charles	Labourer,		—
Barfoot, Robert	Hairdresser		—
Butt, Edward	Draper,	—	
Bellairs, Abel-Walford	Esquire,	—	
Bowdler, Nathaniel	Mason,	—	
Boughton, Thomas	Miller,		—
Baines, Joshua	Dyer,		—
Bindby, George	Sandman,		—
Brooke, Richard	Cordwainer,		—
Brooke, William	Printer,		—
Boyfield, John	Carpenter,	—	
Ball, Michael	Victualler,	—	
Barber, George	Currier,	—	
Blake, Zachariah	Labourer,		—
Brumhead, John	Silversmith,	—	
Bridges, Isaac	Victualler,	—	
Bell, Leonard	Milliner,	—	
Benson, Reverend James	Clerk,	—	
Baggerley, William	Carpenter,		—
Blake, Robert	Porter,	—	
Burton, Frederick Thomas	Stationer,		—
Barker, John	Slater,		—
Brown, Charles	Labourer,	—	
Booth, John	Liquor Merch.	—	
Brown, James	Fellmonger,		—
Barlow, William	Herdsman,	—	
Ball, John	Labourer,	—	
Boor, Joseph	Sweep,	—	
Barlow, Henry	Ostler,	—	
Bowker, James, Junior	Grocer,	—	
Baker, Anthony	Victualler,	—	
Bacon, William	Glazier,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Bowker, James	Currier,	—	
Belgrave, Jeremiah	Alderman,	—	
Blore, Thomas	Gentleman,		—
Barber, John	Labourer,	—	
Bossingham, Joseph	Labourer,	—	
Bankes, William	Cabinet-maker,	—	
Bell, John-George	Apothecary,		—
Beedsworth, Joseph	Labourer,	—	
Boyall, Thomas	Hair-dresser,	—	
Bacon, George	Tailor,	—	
Burton, Francis	Publican,	—	
Bacon, Michael	Shopkeeper,		—
Brooke, Henry	Printer,	—	
Barrot, William	Miller,	—	
Batson, Thomas	Labourer,	—	
Brooke, William	Slater,		—
Bartholomew, Richard	Boat-wright,	—	
Butcher, Samuel	Labourer,	—	
Baggerley, Thomas	Labourer,		—
Burbage, Matthew	Gardener,	—	
Barlow, Thomas	Labourer,		—
Bollans, John	Labourer,	—	
Baines, Joseph	Grocer,		—
Bullimore, Robert	Labourer,	—	
Bainton, Thomas	Collar-maker,	—	
Barnes, John	Esquire,	—	
Boughton, Charles	Chandler,	—	
Bird, William	Labourer,	—	
Bee, Stephen	Labourer,	—	
Ball, John	Victualler,	—	
Cooke, Thomas	Esquire,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Chambers, Francis	Cordwainer,	—	
Crane, Robert	Carpenter,		—
Clarke, John	Farmer,	—	
Cooper, James	Labourer,		—
Cruden, Thomas	Milkman,	—	
Coulson, Thomas	Milkman,		—
Coates, John	Cooper,	—	
Coulson, George	Cordwainer,		—
Casterton, John	Labourer,		—
Clipsham, Edward	Victualler,		—
Cooper, William	Labourer,		—
Clapton, Edward	Mason,		—
Cunnington, Edward	Butcher,	—	
Corner, Francis	Mason,	—	
Chambers, John	Farmer,	—	
Cliffe, Thomas	Blacksmith,	—	
Cotham, John	Labourer,	—	
Clarke, Edward	Cordwainer,	—	
Cocks, Christopher	Gentleman,	—	
Coddington, Samuel	Woolstapler,	—	
Clayton, Henry	Grocer,		—
Clarke, Thomas	Tailor,	—	
Cooke, Stephen	Letter-carrier,	—	
Cox, William	Shoemaker,		—
Clapton, William	Turner,		—
Clay, Richard	Attorney,		—
Cotterill, Thomas	Labourer,	—	
Cole, Richard	Musician,	—	
Chapman, Henry	Gardener,	—	
Close, Benjamin	Gardener,	—	
Cave, Robert	Baker,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Desborough, Robert	Tailor,		—
Dyson, Richard	Victualler,		—
Draycott, William	Victualler,	—	
Davis, John	Baker,	—	
Dawson, William	Victualler,		—
Desborough, John	Tailor,		—
Davis, William	Labourer,		—
Dixon, Samuel	Carpenter,	—	
Dean, James	Shoe-maker,	—	
Dalton, Robert	Inn-holder,	—	
Durant, Charles	Porter,		—
Dennis, John	Tanner,	—	
Davis, Thomas	Carrier,		—
Day, Richard	Labourer,	—	
Drakard, John	Stationer,	—	
Easingwould, William	Brazier,		—
Edgson, John	Gunsmith,	—	
Everard, Joseph	Painter,	—	
Edwards, Samuel	Esquire,	—	
Ellis, William	Glazier,	—	
Finch, Bartholomew	Labourer,		—
Farrow, Griffin	Victualler,	—	
Frisby, Robert	Woodman,	—	
Fairchild, Charles	Cabinet-maker,	—	
Fuller, Thomas	Maltster,	—	
Freshwater, Francis	Coachman,		—
Farrar, Basil	Tailor,	—	
Farrow, John	Labourer,	—	
Fardell, Edward	Butcher,	—	
Freeman, William	Grocer,		—

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Frazy, Isaac	Gingerbread-sel.	—	
Guffog, James Mac	Gentleman,	—	
Gilchrist, Horatio Thomas	Miller,	—	
Gosli, Andrew	Gentleman,	—	
Garner, William	Labourer,		—
Granger, John	Grocer,	—	
Gouger, George	Silk-merchant,		—
Goodwin, Robert	Mason,	—	
Goodwin, Joseph	Baker,	—	
Guest, Thomas	Hair-dresser,	—	
Goold, John	Victualler,	—	
Gilbert, Samuel	Brazier,		—
Goodwin, Thomas	Currier,	—	
Goodliffe, Walter	Carpenter,		—
Grooby George	Labourer,		—
Gilbert, John	Mason,		—
Gilbert, Henry	Cabinet-maker,		—
Garton, Thomas	Tanner,	—	
Guffog, John Mac	Draper,	—	
Goodacre, Robert	Carpenter,		—
Goodliffe, James	Carpenter,	—	
Hunt, Robert	Carrier,	—	
Hodges, Boughton,	Baker,	—	
Hubbard, John	Victualler,		—
Hunter, William	Victualler,		—
Holman, James,	Victualler,	—	
Henson, John	Servant,		—
Harbery, John	Tailor,	—	
Hickman, William	Watch-maker,		—
Hazleby, John	Slater,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Harper, William	Banker,	—	
Harper, Thomas	Esquire,	—	
Hunt, John	Cordwainer,		—
Hare, Richard	Labourer,		—
Haynes, Thomas	Silversmith,	—	
Holland, Peter	Whitower,	—	
Handley, Michael	Farmer,		—
Hunt, William	Ironmonger,	—	
Hayes, Thomas	Millwright,		—
Hubbard, Richard	Labourer,	—	
Hawkins, Thomas	Joiner,	—	
Hurst, James	Esquire,	—	
Hamilton, James	Whitesmith,		—
Hibbins, John	Servant,	—	
Hall, Joseph	Shoemaker,		—
Horden, Peter	Tailor,	—	
Hudson, Vincent	Ironmonger,	—	
Horden, John	Tailor,	—	
Hall, William	Labourer,		—
Hames, Robert	Stone-mason,	—	
Heppenstall, Charles	Alderman,	—	
Hickling, William	Victualler,	—	
Hadnum, Robert	Hairdresser,		—
Ireland, John	Labourer,	—	
Jameson, Thomas	Draper,		—
Jackson, Samuel	Esquire,	—	
Jackson, Hugh	Esquire,	—	
Jackson, William	Banker,		—
Jones, Edward	Labourer,	—	
Jibb, John	Bailiff,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	G.
Jordan, John	Blacksmith,		—
Jackson, William	Carpenter,		—
Jackson, Amos	Farmer,	—	
Jelly, Francis	Grocer,	—	
Jordan, Daniel	Slater,		—
Johnson, William	Esquire,		—
Kiddington, Thomas	Labourer,		—
Knight, John	Flaxdresser,	—	
King, Thomas	Whitesmith,		—
Keyworth, John	Shopkeeper,	—	
Killingley, Martin	Labourer,	—	
Kemp, William	Labourer,		—
Kenney, Richard	Frame-wk. Knitter		—
Kirby, Hutchinson	Shoemaker,	—	
Kitchen, William	Labourer,	—	
Lawson, John	Coach Proprietor,	—	
Lumby, John	Butcher,	—	
Leeson, Michael	Glazier,		—
Lamson, Thomas	Cabinetmaker,		—
Lunn, John	Hatter,	—	
Lamford, John	Carpenter,	—	
Lowe, John	Maltster,	—	
Lumby, John	Butcher,	—	
Laxton, Thomas	Tailor,		—
Lees, William	Labourer,		—
Lowe, Charles	Cornfactor,	—	
Lindsey, John Johns	Gentleman,		—
Lee, William	Labourer,		—
Lincoln, Edward	Currier,	—	
Littledike, John	Carpenter,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Lowe, Edward	Carpenter,	—	
Ladds, Thomas	Draper,	—	
Laxton, Robert	Tailor,	—	
Mills, Samuel	Auctioneer,	—	
Mewse, Thomas	Slater,	—	
Maddocks, William	Gardener,	—	
Muggleton, Peter	Labourer,	—	
Monck, Thomas	Gunsmith,	—	
Miller, George	Goaler,	—	
Mewse, William	Slater,	—	
Mills, John	Victualler,	—	
Miller, Robert	Breechesmaker,	—	
Morris, George	Labourer,		—
Mills, John	Liquormerchant,	—	
Millwood, William	Gardener,	—	
Merveilleux, De John George	Apothecary,	—	
Millwood, Thomas	Gardener,	—	
Mills, Thomas	Druggist,	—	
Meadows, William	Carpenter,	—	
Muxlow, Thomas	Labourer,	—	
Muxlow, George	Labourer,		—
Mitchell, John	Slater,	—	
Middleton, William	Weaver,	—	
Maughan, Thomas	Cabinetmaker,		—
Mercer, Thomas	Bookkeeper,	—	
Newton, Stephen	Porter,		—
North, Nathaniel	Clerk,	—	
Nickolls, Robert	Draper,	—	
Nicholls, John	Mason,	—	
Nicholls, Thomas	Mason,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	P.
Newzam, Matthew	Cutler,	—	
Needham, John	Labourer,		—
Newcomb, John	Whipmaker,	—	
Newland, James	Dentist,	—	
Oldham, Edward	Tailor,	—	
Orson, Thomas	Hairdresser,		—
Otter, William	Tailor,	—	
Oldham, Peter	Silk-throwster,		—
Oswin, William	Victualler,	—	
Pearson, John	Victualler,	—	
Pollard, Jeremiah	Butcher,	—	
Parker, Joseph	Labourer,		—
Piercey, Joseph	Victualler,	—	
Pollard, Jeremiah	Cordwainer,	—	
Plowright, Anthony	Labourer,	—	
Perkins, Thomas	Mason,	—	
Parnham, Richard	Saddler,	—	
Peasgood, William	Mason,	—	
Parker, William	Shopkeeper,		—
Pollard, William	Fishmonger,	—	
Palmer, James	Roper,	—	
Pilkington, William	Labourer,		—
Pears, John	Brazier,	—	
Priest, William	Victualler,		—
Popple, William	Labourer,	—	
Palmer, Thomas	Roper,	—	
Preston, Edward	Waiter,	—	
Pearson, Robert	Farmer,	—	
Palmer, John	Victualler,	—	
Pearson, James	Victualler,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Phillips, Samuel	Shopkeeper,	—	
Pilkington, Richard,	Carpenter,	—	
Pearson, John	Schoolmaster,		—
Phillips, Thomas	Labourer,	—	
Pawlett, Robert	Ironmonger,	—	
Pilkington, John	Shoemaker,	—	
Pilkington, Thomas	Carpenter,	—	
Pearson, Benjamin	Mason,	—	
Peake, William	Butcher,	—	
Perry, James	Labourer,		—
Peal, Moses	Carpenter,		—
Pilkington, William	Baker,	—	
Palmer, John	Labourer,		—
Pearson, Peter	Farmer,	—	
Pearson, Benjamin	Carpenter,	—	
Peasgood, Anthony	Slater,	—	
Pearson, William	Mason,	—	
Peake, George	Butcher,	—	
Pierrepont, Charles	Esquire,	—	
Palmer, John	Victualler,	—	
Robinson, Joseph	Esquire,	—	
Roberson, James	Cabinetmaker,		—
Rooe, John	Cabinetmaker,	—	
Rawlinson, George	Slater,	—	
Reeseby, Charles	Baker,		—
Redmile, John	Blacksmith,	—	
Reed, John	Slater,		—
Ratcliffe, Thomas,	Carpenter,		—
Riddle, Thomas	Shopkeeper,		—
Richardson, James	Carpenter,	—	
Rooe, James	Clerk,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Royce, John	Oyster-merchant,	—	
Reesby, Joseph	Baker,		—
Read, John	Glassman,	—	
Richardson, James	Carpenter,		—
Redifer, William	Attorney,		—
Rooe, Matthew	Stationer,	—	
Reed, John	Innholder,	—	
Roberts, Charles	Esquire,	—	
Ryley, Abraham	Weaver,		—
Rogers, Charles	Shoemaker,	—	
Rogers, John	Horsebreaker,	—	
Rawlinson, Thomas	Tailor,		—
Rousseau, Philip	Bookbinder,		—
Royston, William	Labourer,	—	
Roberts, James	Glover,		—
Raymond, Thomas	Silversmith,		—
Roden, John	Draper,		—
Reed, William	Serjeant at Mace,	—	
Sutton, Thomas	Cordwainer,	—	
Shepheard, Francis	Grocer,	—	
Simpson, William	Victualler,		—
Sapcote, Thomas	Whitower,	—	
Smith, William	Glassman,	—	
Sismore, John	Porter,	—	
Springthorpe, William	Farmer,	—	
Sharpe, Adam	Tailor,		—
Smith, Thomas	Whitesmith,	—	
Smith, Charles	Farmer,	—	
Spademan, Judd	Porter,	—	
Saddington, George	Labourer,		—
Smith, George	Miller,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Swaine, James	Pumpwright,	—	
Simms, Simon	Flaxdresser,		—
Smith, John	Farmer,	—	
Stinson, Joseph	Shopkeeper,	—	
Stevenson, Thomas	Currier,	—	
Sapcote, John	Whitower,	—	
Simpson, Francis	Soapmaker,	—	
Simpson, Thomas	Soapboiler,	—	
Snow, Thomas, Jun.	Upholsterer,	—	
Saile, Owen	Innholder,	—	
Spencer, William	Seedsman,	—	
Sharman, Robert	Labourer,		—
Smith, Joseph	Carpenter,	—	
Scott, William	Schoolmaster,	—	
Smith, William	Tailor,		—
Spencer, Simon	Shoemaker,	—	
Stanger, John	Labourer,	—	
Sands, William	Shoemaker,	—	
Sharp, Thomas	Shoemaker,	—	
Sparrow, George	Marblemason,	—	
Start, John	Ropemaker,		—
Snow, Thomas	Upholsterer,	—	
Saddington, Thomas	Labourer,		—
Searson, Robert	Cabinetmaker,		—
Shelbourn, Thomas	Sawyer,		—
Spademan, George	Shoemaker,		—
Shelton, William	Shoemaker,	—	
Spolton, Edward	Whitesmith,		—
Smith, Thomas	Merchant,	—	
Stevenson, Clerke	Tanner,	—	
Stevenson, William	Tanner,	—	
Sims, Samuel	Brewer,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Smith, William	Clothier,	—	
Sharpe, Thomas	Baker,	—	
Tatam, George	Auctioneer,		—
Turnill, Richard	Farmer,	—	
Thompson, James, Jun.	Slater,		—
Tomlinson, Thomas	Ostler,	—	
Toulson, John	Shopkeeper,		—
Thompson, Samuel	Slater,		—
Thompson, Samuel	Tailor,		—
Thompson, William	Attorney,		—
Tonge, Robert	Butcher,	—	
Tomlin, John	Sawyer,	—	
Tomblin, Absalom	Labourer,	—	
Thompson, James, Sen.	Slater,	—	
Torkington, James	Attorney,	—	
Tillson, John	Plaisterer,	—	
Tatam, William	Shoemaker,	—	
Taylor, Edward	Glazier,	—	
Tomlinson, Joseph	Cooper,	—	
Town, John	Farrier,	—	
Towell, Robert	Labourer,	—	
Tomlinson, William	Publican,	—	
Tatam, Henry	Alderman,	—	
Taverner, James	Carpenter,	—	
Wyche, John	Attorney,	—	
Wigmore, Joseph	Labourer,		—
White, Thomas	Currier,	—	
Warren, Francis	Baker,		—
Webdale, Samuel	Labourer,		—
Woodall, John	Mason,	—	

Voters' Names.	Professions.	C.	O.
Wallis, William	Carpenter,	—	
Wilcox, Robert	Woolcomber,		—
Weldon, William	Flaxdresser,	—	
Wilton, Thomas	Clerk,		—
Wilson, Christopher	Gardener,	—	
Wood, White	Hairdresser,	—	
Wingate, Henry	Draper,		—
Watson, William	Labourer,		—
Warrington, William	Draper,	—	
Woodward, Thomas	Matmaker,	—	
Wilson, James	Gentleman,	—	
Woodroffe, Thomas	Druggist,	—	
Wade, Thomas	Miller,		—
Waterfield, Thomas	Clerk,	—	
White, James	Draper,	—	
Warrington, Benjamin	Gentleman,	—	
Willson, William, Sen.	Tanner,	—	
West, Henry Parker	Grocer,	—	
Wallis, Robert	Grocer,		—
Wilders, John	Innholder,	—	
Weldon, Francis	Draper,	—	
Ward, James	Carpenter,	—	
Wright, Thomas	Labourer,		—
Whittome, Robert	Publican,		—
Willson, William, Jun.	Tanner,	—	
Willomot, John	Mason,	—	
Whitehead, Daniel	Glazier,	—	
Ward, John	Brazier,	—	
Yarwood, John	Cordwainer,		—
Yates, Francis	Labourer,	—	

THE FOLLOWING IS THE MOST

Correct List of the Rejected Votes

The Publisher was enabled to procure.

FOR MR. CHAPLIN.

Batson, Tho. St. Mary's
Blades, Tho. All-Saints
Bonner, Sim. St. George's
Collins, Jn. St. John's
Littledike, Tho. St. John's
Lowson, Jn. All-Saints
Mitchell, Jn. St. George's
Ratcliffe, Geo. All-Saints
Read, Tobias, St. George's
Woolmer, Jn. St. George's
Watson, Sam. St. George's

FOR MR. ODDY.

St. JOHN's PARISH.

Abbs, Adam
Andrew, Rob.
Blackwell, Nat.
Barlow, Jn.
Bryan, Thos.
Boughton, Hen.
Bond, Wm.
Cole, Peter
Coats, Chas.
Crookhorn, Jn.
Crookson, Jn.
Chapman, Geo.
Gregory, Wm.
Heath, Jas.
Harding, Jn.
Henson, Jn.
Hudson, Peter
Hammond, Js.
Hackforth, Wm.
Jackson, Sailes
Knee, Stephen
Knapp, Wm.
King, Tho.
Kirby, John
Leverett, Wm.
Musson, Wm.
Morris, Jn. *Slater*
March, Wm.
Moulds, Tho.
Norton, Tho.
Petty, Stephen
Reesby, Tho.
Roodhouse, Perkins
Stanger, Wm.

Slater, Jos. Sen.
Styles, J. Wilson
Start, Gules
Stangar, Geo.
Scarboro, Wm.
Taylor, Geo.
Tomlin, Dav.
Taylor, Sim.
Williams, William
Weldon, Tho.
Whitty, Chris.
Watson, Jn.

ALL SAINTS' PARISH.

Allix, Isaac
Allat, Tho.
Atterton, Tho.
Adcock, Rob.
Barrs, Tho.
Burton, Geo.
Brown, Wm.
Blades, Wm.
Burdock, Tho.
Blake, Allen
Brown, Rob.
Birch, Chris.
Broughton, Jas.
Bingham, Thos.
Blake, Wm.
Bland, Fras.
Bellamy, Thos.
Birch, Wm.
Curtchwell, Thos.
Cole, Edward
Coppin, Wm.
Coy, Francis
Coy, Jn.
Clarke, Fran.
Drage, Wm.
Farrow, Rob.
Grimes, Thos.
Hill, Jn.
Hyde, Jn.
Haslewood, Jn.
Hudson, Jn.
Ireland, Joseph
Ireson, Jn.
Joyce, Valen.
Jordan, Hen.
Lank, Sam.
Ladle, Rob.
Lyon, Jos.
Lyon, Sam.
Morris, Jn. Sen.
Mills, Wm.
Morris, Jn.
Mews, Jas.
Morley, Sam.
Pulford, Wm.
Petchell, Jn.
Pepper, Rob.
Porter, Wm.
Peach, Chas.
Read, Stephen
Richards, Rich.
Rowe, Sam.
Rhodes, Wm.
Snart, Wm.
Slater, Jos. Jun.
Smith, Hen.
Stangar, Ed.
Sharpe, Geo.
Short, Ed.
Serjeant, Wm.
Sapcote, T. Jun.
Scholes, Ed.
Taverner, Geo.
Webster, James
Watson, Tho.
Walker, Wm.
Walton, Jn.

St. MARY's PARISH.

Ladle, Robert
Nerd, James
Thompson, Andrew

St. GEORGE's PARISH.

Allam, Rob.
Baines, Wm.
Bolton, Tho.
Boyd, Rob.
Bailey, John
Close, John
Close, Jn.
Clarke, Wm.
Cole, Edw.
Clapton, Jn.
Elsey, Rich.
Green, George
Hand, Jn.
Harrison, Rob.
Lever, Jas.
Lightfoot, Nat.
Lightfoot, Jn.
Living, Tho.
Lound, Simeon
Mitchelson, Bryan
Morley, Sam.
Otter, Tho.
Oldham, Will.
Otter, Rich.
Poynton, Isaiah
Rhodes, Rob.
Ringham, Hen.
Rouse, Sam.
Rhodes, Rich.
Ringham, H. Sen.
Stevenson, Jn.
Tailby, Andrew
Wade, Jn.
Wilson, Rich.

St. MICHAEL's PARISH.

Andrew, Rob.
Ashwell, Edw,
Brown, Wm.
Boyd, Jn.
Bunning, Wm.
Berwick, Wm.
Battram, Jn,
Broughton, Jn.
Blake, Wm.
Bagley, Wm,
Bennett, Jn.
Barrack, Wm.
Brown, Jn.
Barker, Wm.
Dare, Charles
Hall, Joseph
Ham, Giles
Hall, Jn,
Hall, Wm.
Kisbee, George
Lyster, St. G. L.
Luff, Jos.
Oliver, Mortimer
Rowe, Wm.
Rothwell, Jas.
Richardson, Tho.
Sharp, John
Shaw, Jn.
Saile, Jos.
Spolton, Jn,
Thorpe, Chris.
Toon, Wm.
Taverner, Jas.

APPENDIX.

A correct Copy of the Handbills, &c.

CIRCULATED AT

STAMFORD ELECTION.

(No. 1.)

To the Mayor, Alderman, Gentlemen, and Freemen
OF THE
BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

Gentlemen,

The much lamented Death of our late venerable Lord Lieutenant, the DUKE *of* ANCASTER, *rendering it highly probable that your worthy and respected Representative,* GENERAL BERTIE, *may shortly succeed to a Seat in the Upper House of Parliament, I avail myself of this early opportunity to make known my intention of offering myself, in that event, as a Candidate for the distinguished honor of succeeding him in the Representation of your antient and loyal Borough.*

My affinity to a Noble Family, whose interests are intimately connected with your's, and the favorable sentiments which your respectable Corporation has manifested towards my Father, in conferring upon him the very ho-

norable office of Recorder of Stamford, impress me with the hope that I may by your kind suffrages attain the high situation I now solicit. Should my ambition be gratified, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties reposed in me, in such a manner as will best evince my sense of their importance, and my gratitude for so signal a favor.

I have the honor to remain,
with the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Chas. Chaplin, Jun.

Feb. 13, 1809.

(No. 2.)

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the

ancient and loyal

BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

A Writ having been issued by the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, for the Election of a Burgess to represent you in Parliament, in consequence of GENERAL BERTIE'S accession to a peerage, I am induced to offer myself to your notice, in the hope that my knowledge of, and experience in, the political and commercial interests of our native country, acquired by diligent observation, during many years actively employed both at home and abroad, will qualify me to discharge the important trust of one of your Representatives in Parliament, advantageously to you and honorably to myself.

I have no other object in soliciting your suffrages on this occasion, than a view to your and the public interest.

I come here unconnected with party. I seek to maintain the security, the freedom, and the glory of our Country, whose Constitution, framed by the wisdom, and purchased by the lives of many of our forefathers, must rise in the veneration of every good man, who will reflect on the rapine and devastation which have been committed amongst the States of the continent, by an implacable enemy, whose ambition and cruelty have met with no opposition but from Britain, for want of that common interest being felt in other countries that every man should have in the laws by which he ought to be protected, as well as governed.

As long as the measures of his Majesty's Ministers, of whatever party, shall be calculated to promote the dignity and prosperity of the Empire—the freedom and happiness of the People—the solid peace and security of independent Nations—so long will I support them with all my energy.—— Whenever their proceedings shall appear to me to have a different tendency, I will oppose them.——

The present situation of the Country is awful in the extreme. Every honest Briton is called upon to lend an arm for its salvation—And he who (whatever may be his rank or condition) contributes his mite, either by his arm or the independent exercise of his elective franchise, to the support of the common cause—to the protection and extension of our commerce and the preservation of those Laws which give us pre-eminence over every other Nation on Earth, will deserve well of the present age, and of posterity.

It will be my particular pride on every occasion to give activity to the many local and natural advantages of STAMFORD, in point of trade and agriculture, and to restore it to its ancient rank and importance in the Country.

With such sentiments—and in the humble hope that in the efforts necessary to be made for the dignity and independence of the land we live in, my services, as your Representative in Parliament, may contribute to promote the general interest and happiness of the Country, and the prosperity of the Town of STAMFORD.—I am anxious to be the object of your choice, and shall persevere to give you an opportunity of delivering your unbiassed suffrages.

I have the Honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

and faithful humble Servant,

J. Jepson Oddy,

St. James's Square, London,
February 15th, 1809.

(No. 3.)

Mr. ODDY

Requests the honor of the Votes of the Independent Electors of STAMFORD at the ensuing Election,

St. James'-Square, London.

(No. 4.)

BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

Such of the Friends of Mr. ODDY to whom he has not hitherto been able to pay his personal Respects, are requested to meet at his Committee Room, at the GEORGE and ANGEL, this Day, at 2 o'Clock, to consider of the best Means of securing his Election.

Friday, 17th February, 1809.

(No. 5.)

HONEST AND INDEPENDENT

ELECTORS of STAMFORD.

The Enemies of a free Election are alarmed. They tremble with Apprehension lest your Exertions to elect the Man of your own Hearts should be successful. ODDY will maintain your Rights, Charters, and Privileges. Persevere in supporting him and you will conquer. Gu: Blore?

Free Election, Bull-running,

AND

ODDY for EVER.

(No. 6.)

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of STAMFORD.

A REPORT having been circulated in several of the public papers, that the Writ for the Election of a Member of Parliament to supply the Vacancy occasioned in your representation, by the accession of GENERAL BERTIE to a peerage, has been superseded; you are intreated not to be misled by that circumstance, to imagine that more than a very short, if any delay, can be given to the Election. By the law of the land GENERAL BERTIE, on becoming EARL of LINDSEY, whether he be recognized or not recognized as such, by summons to parliament, *has ceased to be one of your Representatives*, and the day of Election must shortly arrive, notwithstanding any forms which it may be necessary to observe, preparatory to the EARL of LINDSEY'S summons to parliament, as a Peer of the Realm.

It is very true that in proving a collateral descent such as that of the Earldom of Lindsey, from the late DUKE of ANCASTER to your late worthy Representative the present Earl of Lindsey, many facts are necessary to be established more than the simple descent of a title from a father to his son: but there is no more reason why a single fact should be taken for granted without proof in one of those cases than in the other.—Exceptions where the descent is notoriously known, are not usual.—And it is surely a most extraordinary circumstance, that the very person who represented General BERTIE at his last Election as the next in succession to the heriditary honor which has now devolved upon him should be the person to throw a doubt on his title.

Exert yourselves therefore in the good cause which you have commenced. Mr. ODDY is your friend. Support him, and doubt not his ultimate success and lasting security to your rights.

Mr. Blore

(No. 7.)

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the

ancient and loyal

BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

No Artifice that has been, or can be attempted, will delay or can frustrate your right to Elect a Representative to supply the place of your late Member GENERAL BERTIE (now EARL of LINDSEY) in Parliament. The Warrant from the Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, to the Mayor of STAMFORD, on the Writ of Election, has been delivered to the returning officer, and MUST be executed. You will therefore hold yourselves in readiness (to prevent

surprize) to assert your Rights and choose your own Representative. The day is at hand which must determine the value of the Privileges of the Electors of Stamford. And it is in your Power to fix them on such a foundation as shall never be shaken.—I trust to your support;—for your OWN cause and mine depend on the same issue. It is three quarters of a Century since your Ancestors struggled for their Liberties, and THEN fell under the weight of an over-bearing *family* influence. NOW try your strength, as it is the only chance that you have ever since had to establish your independence, and you WILL be sure to be successful.

I have the Honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

and faithful humble Servant,

J. Jepson Oddy.

February 18*th*, 1809.

(No. 8.)

The Enemies to Mr. ODDY,

And to the Freedom of Election,

Have commenced the usual Artifice of the FRIENDS of CORRUPTION,

that of threatening the Householders who shall dare to vote according to their own unbiassed Inclinations, with being

TURNED OUT of their HOUSES,

With their Wives and Children,

INTO THE STREETS, TO STARVE.

.....

Let them proceed as Far as they Dare.

(No. 9.)

To the WORTHY ELECTORS *of the* BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

BROTHER ELECTORS,

FROM those who are confident of success in a cause for which they are contending, the arts which are practised by those who despond of attaining their aim are not necessary. Therefore it is not *necessary* that, for the sake of promoting the Election of our respectable candidate, Mr. CHAPLIN, any one should make a public address to you on his behalf, or take upon himself to remind you of your true interests; which indeed all of us (with a contemptible exception in point of number) seem fully aware of, and fully determined to support. However, to make "assurance doubly sure," and to shew the Partizans of the Mr. ODDY who has come to interrupt the harmony which has for more than 70 years prevailed amongst us, that it is not because we are afraid to enter the lists with them, and oppose the merits and pretensions of our Candidate against the merits and pretensions of their's, that we do not, after their example, inundate the town with Hand-bills; I offer the following observations—chiefly with a view to the edification and reformation of those few misguided individuals who seem to suffer themselves to be made the instruments of men who seek to benefit themselves at their expence.

WHO IS MR. CHARLES CHAPLIN?

He is a gentleman of one of the first families in Lincolnshire, nearly allied to the Noble Family which has for centuries held out the willing hand of service to every family in Stamford, and the son of a gentleman whom you have found worthy of a most dignified office in your Corpo-

ration. He is a gentleman, we know, of connections which wed him to the path of honor; and he possesses a stake in the country which is a pledge that he will be a watchful guardian of the glorious Constitution by which every man is protected in the enjoyment of his right.

WHO IS MR. ODDY?

Aye, who is Mr. Oddy? Does any one know? All that is known of him is, that Mr. Oddy for the first time, perhaps, in his life, shewed his face in Stamford on Thursday last; and, being civil enough to believe that the Inhabitants were careless what description of person they made their Representative, he fancied that, *without recommendation or acquaintance*, he was but to hold up his finger, and we should all bow to the shrine of his *hidden* qualifications, and become the submissive tools of his advancement to a seat in Parliament.—Why this is *Veni, vidi, vici*, with a vengeance! was there ever so flagrant an outrage offered to the common sense of a body of intelligent beings? What, require of us to delegate to him our most valuable trust, and not condescend to tell us whether his connections in life are reputable, or he is the bosom friend of TOM PAINE! with whom, perhaps, he has been spending some of the time it is his boast to have passed out of the kingdom!! Why what an age it is we live in! This unprecedented mysteriousness would not be practised but for a prudent reason.

"Fathers," said DIDIUS to the Roman Senate, "you want an Emperor, and I am the fittest person to fill the office."—"Gentlemen," says Mr. ODDY to the Electors of Stamford, "you want a Representative, and I, without more ado, must be the man!"—Is there an Elector of Stamford so devoid of the proper pride of nature, as not to take

offence at arrogance like this? Or is it possible that, after the first moment of the intoxication of novelty, there is a man to be found in Stamford to support this Stranger in his high and unwarrantable pretensions? I know not, Brother Electors, that the Stranger *is*, but who knows that he *is not*, a man whose desperate circumstances may make him desire a seat in the House of Commons as a convenient *refuge?*

None, however, even of his interested Partizans, are so madly sanguine as to believe or hope that Mr. ODDY will be the returned Member at the Election: RETURNED, indeed, in *one* sense, he will be: that is, "taken hence to the place from whence he came, and thence to the place——" [any one of his *legal* advisers will, on application, give the reader the rest of the quotation]. If, then, as is certain from the result of the canvas which has been made, not the most distant doubt remains of Mr. Chaplin's triumphant Election, let those who may, by specious promises, have been seduced for an hour to countenance the *strange* Gentleman Mr. *Oddy*,

AVOID THE DISGRACE OF DEFEAT

And the taunts of their conquering neighbours,

and secure present gratification and future services, by supporting the Candidate who comes recommended by his alliance with the Noble House of Cecil, in preference to a Candidate of whom it is justly said that *nobody knows whence he cometh, or whither or when he goeth!*

AN ELECTOR.

Feb. 18, 1809. Richard Newcomb, Junr.

(No. 10.)

To the ELECTORS of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE friends of Mr. ODDY forming the Committee to conduct his election, think the following Letter addressed to them by Dr. ARNOLD, the Chairman of Mr. CHAPLIN'S Committee, will be a sufficient answer to a scurrilous handbill, circulated this Morning, in which the character of Mr. ODDY, and his objects in soliciting your suffrages, are grossly and basely misrepresented.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

and faithful humble Servant,

Tho. Blore,

CHAIRMAN OF MR. ODDY'S COMMITTEE.

February 18th, 1809.

To the Gentlemen composing Mr. ODDY's Committee.

Stamford, February, 18th, 1809.

Gentlemen,

An indiscreet and illiberal address to the Electors of Stamford having been just sent out, signed "An Elector" reflecting upon the character and pretensions of Mr. ODDY; Mr. Chaplin's Committee think it highly proper to disavow having had any concern in the writing of it: and they beg to assure you that they have taken every means in their power to suppress the circulation of it.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

T. G. Arnold,

CHAIRMAN.

(No. 11.)

ELECTORS of STAMFORD!

IN the exertions you are making, to ensure the election of Mr. ODDY, and, thereby to rescue your own invaded rights; be *calm, temperate, and steady.*

The wretch who signed himself "an Elector," in the malicious handbill published on Saturday, is desirous to represent Mr. ODDY, (who is the object of your favor) as a desperate adventurer: not because there is a shadow of ground to suppose our friend is really of that description; but, because the lurking slanderer wishes to irritate your feelings; and thereby to mislead you from that sober and peaceable demeanor which you have hitherto observed; and the continuance of which must, ultimately, crown your labors with success. The miscreant would be glad to have you involved in a *Riot*, that he might see you *cut down by a Troop of Dragoons.* It is not, merely, WHO we are to choose for our Representative, that we are now trying. It is not a question between Mr. ODDY and Mr. CHAPLIN. It is plainly this—Have the Inhabitants of STAMFORD a right to choose their own Representatives, or have they not?———

The man who vilifies our cause can admire an attack on the patrons of the boroughs of Grimsby and Malton; but the patrons of the borough of Stamford are become sacred by prescription!!!

The friends of Mr. ODDY have no hostility to the HOUSE of CECIL. They are well aware that many BOROUGHS, besides STAMFORD, have been, for ages, borne down by FAMILY INFLUENCE, and now retain

nothing more than a NOMINAL REPRESENTATION in Parliament. OUR present struggle is to redress this grievance in one instance, and we will not despair of success.

WE revere the MONARCHY,

WE respect the ARISTOCRACY;—

But the Free Election of our Representatives in Parliament,

WE CLAIM

As our Birthright,

AND WE WILL MAINTAIN IT.

Mr. Blore. *An Elector.*

(No. 12.)

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of

STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE I had the honor of addressing you a few days ago, I have been informed that the Writ first issued for the Election of a Member of Parliament, in the room of your late Representative, was superseded by Order of the House of Commons, upon the *supposition* that the seat of GENERAL BERTIE was not vacated; and that he was not, at the time the writ was moved, a Peer. I have learnt at the same time, however, that the vacancy has at length been declared upon a different ground, and that you will speedily be called upon, by virtue of the Second Writ, to exercise your elective Franchises.

It is not of much importance at present to consider what were the causes of these singular proceedings. I re-

joice at the delay which has taken place in holding the Election, because it has afforded me additional means of becoming acquainted with you, and from the extended canvass it has enabled me to make, has confirmed my hopes of success to a degree of certainty. Gentlemen, it is now for the first time, in the memory of the oldest among you, that you have a real Election at Stamford; for it would be trifling with your good sense to call the formal nomination of any two gentlemen recommended by the noble family in your neighbourhood, their Stewards or Trustees, a fair and Constitutional Choice of Representatives of the Commons in Parliament. There is not a man among you who may have taken his little share in those periodical solemnities, who felt for a moment that he exercised a substantial public right. Those who understood the ridiculous mockery that was exhibited, of the grand and important right of choosing our Representatives which the law and Constitution have conferred, could not lend their Countenance to the humiliating scene; and the few who attended, did only that which they were required, or compelled to do.

But you have now an opportunity of shewing, that you have a real privilege to exert.—You are now solicited even by the patrons of your Borough, in a manner to which you never were accustomed.—You now feel that you have weight—that your votes are important; and it is to my appearance as a candidate that you owe the change: but it must still depend upon yourselves to determine, not only on this occasion, but to ascertain for the future, whether the Borough of Stamford shall be freely represented—whether its members shall be fairly and impartially chosen. Rely upon it, Gentlemen, if you neglect the present opportunity, the influence of those who have so long reduced this ancient

and populous town, to the degrading situation of a Pocket Borough, will be confirmed for ever, and your votes will again cease to be worth asking.

But from the very flattering reception I have experienced in paying my respects to you, I can entertain no doubt of your disposition to emancipate yourselves from the dependence which has reduced your elective franchise to insignificance, and to support me in a contest in which by far, the greatest share of the success must be permanently yours. I shall persevere in taking the sense of the electors at a poll, the result of which I am confident will prove equally satisfactory to you, and to me.

Gentlemen, I have explicitly stated to you the general public principles on which I solicit your support; and, as far as regards your particular interests, I assure you with the utmost truth and sincerity, that I shall deem it the happiest circumstance of my life, if I can contribute to give fresh spirit to the industry, trade, and commerce of a Town possessing so many natural, but neglected advantages; and which, I am convinced, the deadening effects of the influence that so long retained the Borough of Stamford in subjection and dependence, has essentially operated to depress.

I have the Honor to be, with every Sentiment
of Esteem and Consideration,
Gentlemen,
Your most obliged,
and faithful humble Servant,

J. Jepson Oddy.

The 20th February, 1809.

(Written by Mr Spankie.)

(No. 13.)

ELECTORS of STAMFORD!

THE

Splendid Carriages, Coronets, and Liveries,

Of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry, are brought amongst you

To ABASH YOU in the GLORIOUS EFFORT

you are making for the

RECOVERY of your RIGHTS,

but

PERSEVERE,

and you will

SECURE YOUR OWN TRIUMPH,

And the Confusion of your Adversaries.

(No. 14.)

To the FRIENDS of Mr. ODDY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Address which I, an hour ago, made to you in the Beast-market, although I experienced from Mr. ODDY individually the gentlemanly attention which the object of my interview claimed, and the character of Mr. ODDY led me to expect, I was interrupted by some of his over-zealous friends, so that I could but imperfectly convey to you the sentiments I had desired to express. This interruption was not handsome, inasmuch as I had chosen myself to go into the midst of your party, unsupported by a single friend, to make my declaration—rather

than make that declaration when I might be supposed to rely more on the strength of numbers and noise than the strength of argument; and as, besides, I went to make a declaration which, I think, cannot but be thought liberal on my part.

I never shrink from the consequences of my own conduct: above all odious men, I think that man most odious who, when (in consequence of an act of his own) censure is to attach somewhere, does not expose himself to its effects rather than suffer any individual to be hurt by an imputation which is unmerited. With this feeling it was, that, as the Address signed "AN ELECTOR," issued on Saturday, has been said to assert unwarrantable things, and has been called the production of a "*lurking libeller*," whom there is a desire to prosecute,—I came forward openly to avow myself the Author of it, and exonerate every body else from blame—(if indeed any blame can attach!)—and also to declare that some part of that Address has been grossly misconstrued by the Orators who with such amusing vociferation addressed you and the inhabitants of the High-street this morning and on former occasions. It has been said that I had given Mr. ODDY the unqualified appellation of "Jacobin" and the "Associate of a Traitor." Explanation often looks too much like concession and recantation; or is so regarded:—however, as I knew from the small number printed of the Address signed "An Elector," that many persons would not have an opportunity of judging for themselves what had really been said, I determined to contradict that any unqualified assertion such as that alledged had been made, and to inform such of you as might not have seen that Address, what it really stated—namely, merely that Mr. ODDY had

not, by avowing who were his friends and connections, proved to us what his principles were, nor disclaimed connections which, should he have such, would disqualify him from representing a loyal people:—In fact that he had not explicitly told us whether he was the friend of the KING or of Tom Paine. This observation has given him an opportunity of declaring his loyalty, and I rejoice that he has been able to do so.

This is what I had to say: but in the saying it, I was so repeatedly interrupted, that this publication (dull as it is) is necessary to prevent misconception and misrepresentation.

I am Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

Richard Newcomb, Jun.

Monday, Feb.* 20, *Two o'Clock.

(No. 15.)

Mr. ODDY's Pretensions to represent the BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

MR. ODDY is unconnected with Party, and therefore not tied down to the support of certain Individuals—be their measures right or wrong—useful or ruinous.—He depends not on the Interests of this or that Peer, or Commoner, and therefore is not compelled to vote as his Patron chuses to direct.—His judgment is unbiassed by sinister motives, and is strengthened by long habits of attention to the dearest Interests of his Country, and therefore will be exerted in her Cause—strenuously and effectually.—He has already given proof of a liberal and disinterested mind, by the spirit with

which he has dared to attack an Influence, of which, to doubt only the Stability, would formerly have been little less than High Treason.—Devoted, in short, to your own, and the Country's welfare, every thing may be expected from him, that sound discretion, experienced wisdom, and incorruptible integrity, can effect—And if the nation is to be saved, at this most emphatically perilous crisis—the Consummation so devoutly to be wished, must be brought about by men thus circumstanced, and thus qualified.

With regard to yourselves, Gentlemen, think how different will be your feelings in the event of Mr. ODDY's success, from what they have been at every Election for the last 80 years. You will have to congratulate yourselves on having emancipated your Loyal and Ancient Borough, from the baseness and wretchedness of aggravated Slavery—You will be entitled to the proud consolation of having torn asunder, and flung aside fetters, which, unbounded arrogance on the one hand, and cringing servility on the other, have rivetted so fast, that nothing short of the noblest and most persevering Exertions, can even shake off the accumulated rust and filth that environs them.—No constables will be required to guard Mr. ODDY's chair of Triumph—supported as he will be, by the Hearts, as well as by the Shoulders, of his Electors.—No five-and-threepenny reward will be necessary to swell the tide of general acclamation—no self-degrading conviction will haunt your own breasts, conscious to yourselves of having, at least in one Instance, nobly discharged to your King and Country the most sacred duty of free-born Englishmen.

I am, Gentlemen,
with due respect, &c. &c.

An Elector.

February 20th, 1809.

W. Jackson.

(No. 16.)

To the Independent Electors of the

BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE highly flattering reception with which you have honored me, and the unbounded Success that has attended my Canvass, at the time that they remove every doubt as to the Result of the Contest in which I am engaged, imperiously demand this early profession of my unfeigned and heartfelt gratitude for such signal marks of your confidence and favor.

Allow me to solicit the Honor of your early Attendance and Support on the Day of Election, and to assure you that, on being raised to the elevated station which I seek to attain by your suffrages, my humble services and best exertions will ever be devoted to the furtherance of the Interests of this respectable Borough, and the Support of those Loyal and Constitutional Principles for which its Inhabitants are so eminently distinguished.

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Chas. Chaplin, Jun.

Stamford, Feb. 20, 1809.

(No. 17.)

MR. ODDY

BEGS leave to apologize to such of his friends as he may not yet have had an opportunity of waiting upon, and to assure them that it has not resulted from any in-

tentional neglect, but from the hurry incident to so arduous a canvas as that in which he is engaged; and that he will take the earliest opportunity in his power to call upon every Elector in person.

Monday, 20th February, 1809.

(No. 18.)

To Mr. RICHARD NEWCOMB, Jun.

SIR,

THERE is something irresistibly ludicrous in the importance you are assuming during the present contest—and no man, who has not uncommon powers of face, can restrain his risible faculties from wrinkling past the gravity of sober wisdom, when he observes the motions of the schoolboy politician.

Your printed acknowledgment was not necessary to inform the *real* electors that the paper signed "an Elector" was your composition. The falshood of the signature was sufficiently exposed by the body of the paper; and it was apparent to every one, from the stale, vapid, hackneyed quotations with which it was interlarded, that the libellous handbill was the venemous spawn of a confident schoolboy who had just "been at a feast of learning, and had stolen the scraps." Your miserable attempt to gloss over the calumnious inferences consequent on your first handbill, will deceive no one. Have you no real friend, in the absence of your father, who will point out the disgusting impropriety of a man who has no vote, rising eight or ten times in the course of an evening, to move resolutions? And why are Mr. Chaplin's committee silent, who unanimously voted your handbill, "a scandalous libel, and wor.

thy to be burnt by the hands of the hangman?"—Remember, sir, with shame, if you have any shame left, the feelings with which you slank out of the room when your injured friends shewed their resentment at your mischievous interference; and recollect, sir, that the small number of your libellous handbill in circulation, is owing, not to the few printed, but to the exertions of Mr. CHAPLIN's committee, in suppressing a publication so disgraceful to his cause. Is it the usual logic of a *trading* loyalist, that a man's principles should be doubted, if his lip-professions are not vaunted in handbills?—We know well of what sort of stuff such *loyalists* as RICHARD NEWCOMB are made! Content yourself, sweet sir, with exercising the scissars for that weekly hash of incomparable dullness, thy Stamford Mercury, nor attempt originality in "spirited handbills," 'till something besides your own egregious vanity has taught you to believe, that in so doing, you will not injure the cause you mean to serve, and thereby expose yourself to the hatred of your friends, and the pity or contempt of your opponents.

I am,

Sir,

Without a lie on my pen,

AN ELECTOR.

February 21st, 1809.

Octavius Gilchrist

(No. 19.)

What is Corruption?

EVERY attempt to compel men, by the fear of injury to their private interests, to give their Votes for the Election of their Representatives in Parliament, contrary to their own Inclinations.

Who are the Friends of Corruption?

THOSE who, by threats of turning out their tenants, and discharging the persons they employ as tradesmen and artificers, exercise an influence in Elections, to promote the interests of Peers of the Realm, in the House of Commons.

Have such Threats been used?

MOST certainly—and it is your duty as Freemen to treat them with contempt. An act so disgusting—so daringly in violation of every principle of humanity, as turning a man out of the possession of his house, or depriving him of employment, in revenge for the exercise of a right which the law has given to him and severely punishes the abuse of, deserves the strongest reprobation; and he must be hardened indeed, who by any such proceeding would dare to draw down upon himself the execrations of his neighbours.

February 21st, 1809. Wm. Blore.

(No. 20.)

Mr. Alderman Cooke's Description of a

STAMFORD ELECTION,

Published in 1784, *during his Mayoralty.*

"THE Interest of Lord Exeter in this Borough is so great, arising from three causes, viz his property, his employment of tradesmen, and his visiting and entertaining the gentry, that no one ever opposes those who are honored with his recommendation, and the business of Elections in this town for many years has been conducted

from the beginning to the end in a mere formal civil method between the agents of Lord Exeter, the Candidates, and the Mayor, who is the Returning officer,—in the following manner:

The principal agent of Lord Exeter waits upon the Mayor hoping he will fix the day of election agreeable to his Lordship's desire, which being done, the Candidates wait upon the Mayor to desire he will attend the canvass, and he sends to some of the Body to meet them, and they set off from the Mayor's house, and canvass his parish first with the Town-Clerk, who has lists of the voters ready, and the town is canvassed in about two days by the Candidates, the Mayor and Corporation, with such Gentry as choose to honor them with their company, and the whole business ends with the utmost good nature and harmony."

February 21*st*, 1809.

(No. 21.)

The INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of STAMFORD.

A NEW SONG.

COME brother freemen, let's rejoice,
The man we wanted's here;
With heart and hand we'll him support,
And place him in the chair.

Our votes with freedom he shall have,
Such spirit he has shewn,
That ne'er before, for ages past,
Was seen in Stamford town.

His principles we do approve,
No Jacobin is he;
He loves our king, reveres our laws,
And comes to set you Free.

Your liberties he will protect,
Then for him let us pull;
And give our voices, one and all,
For ODDY and a BULL.

Mr. Reader.

(No. 22.)

ACROSTIC.

O what a glorious thing's Election,
D ancing, singing—no reflection,
D rinking social toasts around,
Y outhful merriment here abound.

F orget all care and let's rejoice,
O 's the Man our Friend and Choice,
R ing the Peal of Harmony,

M ay the Man with Loyalty,
E ver prove Old Stamford FREE.

A Friend.

Spalding, Feb. 22, 1809.

(No. 23.)

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE reception I have every where experienced, even from those who may be compelled to vote against me, leaves me no doubt of the favorable disposition of the vast majority of the people of STAMFORD to the cause

which I have espoused; and I have the additional satisfaction of assuring you that the number of Electors on whose promises I can rely, leaves no doubt that the result of the Poll on Saturday will once more place the choice of Members of Parliament for Stamford, in the hands of its free and independent inhabitants. Our Opponents built their hopes of success on the implicit submission to their direction which they had formerly met with, and which they imagined to be an indisputable appendage to the Burghley Estates.

You have taught them, however, on the present occasion, that, as the Law of the Land and the Constitution of the Borough of Stamford have given you the right of choosing your Representatives, you will no longer surrender that privilege to those who have as little ability, as they have hitherto shewn inclination, to promote its real interests and prosperity. The claim, Gentlemen, which the Exeter Family make upon you to compliment them with the abandonment of your elective franchises, and to return two members, on their nomination, is far higher than the greatest favors they can ever pretend to have conferred on you will justify them in advancing. They ought not to expect you so far to humble yourselves to their pleasure, as to sacrifice your own privileges as Electors, merely to raise some of their connections, dependents, or agents, to the honor of a Seat in Parliament. In refusing so unjust and unreasonable a demand, it is not you, Gentlemen, who are ungrateful to the House of Exeter; but, when you look at the State of your Representation, you can not doubt that it is that Family, or its managers, who have abused your past indulgence.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the state of our canvass, and I have little more to add than sincerely to thank you for your support, to urge you to a short continuance of those exertions which must finally prevail; and to solicit your early attendance at the Poll on Saturday.

I have the Honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

and faithful humble Servant,

J. Jepson Oddy.

Thursday, 23d February, 1809.

(No. 24.)

To Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

Sir,

The Hand-bill which I on Monday last addressed "to the Friends of Mr. Oddy," as it was issued by me with a view of making an ingenuous admission, I could not expect would induce a reply so scurrilous and personal as that signed "An Elector," which was addressed to me on the following morning. Much less could I expect that a man who had refused to give his vote to either Candidate, and had professed a determined neutrality between both parties, would be the Author of a paper that had for its aim to wound the humble but decided friend of one party. YET THIS, Mr. GILCHRIST, HAS BEEN YOUR CONDUCT!!! That base, personal, illiberal, anonymous Address to me was *your* production! Fortified, as you believed, by your assumed moderation, and more by the arts which you practised to prevent me from acquiring a

knowledge of the quarter from which I was attacked, you sought to stab in the dark him whom you were afraid to confront: not, indeed, because I am over formidable; but because, I suppose, you felt that you were very much wanting in the balance.

You are fair game, Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST: at greater leisure I desire no better sport than to give you a Rowland for your Oliver, and thoroughly expose a *gentleman* of such vast pretensions. You are a bad grocer: but it would be no difficult matter to prove you a better grocer than any thing else. It is enough for me, to-day, to hold you up to execration as the Author of the Hand-bill referred to; and to expose your political delinquincy, and shew with what a mean spirit you have excused yourself from the exercise of a Franchise, which, to be sure, it is better should *not* be exercised by such time-serving poltrons.—Whilst you can be under concealment, you readily enough espouse the cause of Mr. ODDY. Your disposition is palpable; though, "letting I *would do*, wait upon I *dare*," you affectively assist neither party, and are deservedly disposed by both parties.

You did not profit much by the Moral of the Address you undertook to answer, Mr. Gilchrist.——As even your *Uncle*, Mr. ALDERMAN ROBINSON, declared to a near and dear friend of mine, so late as yesterday, that you took no part in the Election, I could not suppose that you wrote the irritating Hand-bill addressed to me, and I was consequently left to single out by conjecture some person from amongst Mr. Oddy's known and active friends upon whom I might resent *your* dastardly attack. You, I have no doubt, would have enjoyed the animosity that might have been so

occasioned.—A happy accident last night prevented that animosity, and has shewn me to whom I am indebted for an Address, which (although I am ashamed of such a controversy) I think it is enough to plead in excuse for this.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

RICHARD NEWCOMB, Jun.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1809.

P. S. There were four gross untruths advanced in your Hand-bill; which, however, I have not leisure to-day to refute. To-morrow, perhaps, I may still further expose you.

(No. 25.)

To RICHARD NEWCOMB, Junior, Esquire.

"We are admonished, my dear sir, by an authority which in your present course of education you are no doubt inclined to respect, to advantage ourselves by the miscarriages of our enemies; and, between you and I, there seems no good reason why we should not benefit a little by the errors of our friends. The pitiable situation in which you have placed yourself, by admitting the first hand-bill signed "An Elector" to be your composition, has

Ope'd the sacred source of sympathetic tears

in the breast of every of your friends, who has not ribs of steel and heart of stone; and if I were to be equally unguarded, as I come rather later in the day, perhaps no one drop would be left to compassionate my unhappy condition.

I may err in my judgment, but, if I admitted for the sake of argument, that the second hand-bill signed "an Elector," had been my composition, there really does not ap-

pear to me to be so glaring an impropriety in a man who has not promised his vote to either party interfering in an Election, as in one who has no vote to give when the Election comes on. You say I am "a bad grocer"—This is too magnificent matter for me to decide on; when, however, the Rival Candidates feel any interest in the subject, I shall gladly leave that question to be discussed betweeen yourself and my journeyman. That I feel myself, when compared with Mr. Richard Newcomb "very much wanting in the balance" is a serious truth, though the phrase smacks rather of the counter; and I shall readily pay every attention to the suggestions of Mr. Richard Newcomb for my improvement, when I am convinced that his proficiency in learning is equal to his zeal for my reputation as an author. My stock of literary credit is doubtless small, and Oliver will be ever grateful for whatever Rowland will contribute in that way, providing the latter can conveniently spare it. His gratuitous offer is generous in the extreme, and leaves me only one earnest wish more to preserve my name from corruption, which is, that it may not be introduced into "the weekly hash!" The "Moral in your address" has, I acknowledge, escaped me, but indeed I fancy I perceive even in your "ingenuous" repentance that, like the Magdalenes, you still sigh after your former impurities.

I bid you, my dear sir, farewell for the present, hoping, with Dogberry, you will be pleased "to bestow some more dullness upon me." An apology would be necessary at any other time for thus obtruding myself on the notice of the public; but the stream of an Election, freighted with vessels of larger bulk and of real value, does not disdain to carry on its surface such chaff and feathers as RICHARD NEWCOMB the younger, and

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

Thursday, Feb. 23d, 1809.

(No. 26.)

To the Independent Electors of the ancient and loyal BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unremitting Zeal and Perseverance with which you encourage my respectful Solicitude to become one of your Representatives, claim on my Part every acknowledgement that the warmest Gratitude can suggest; and encourage me again earnestly to entreat the Honor of your early Attendance in Support of my Election, at the Poll, which is fixed for To-morrow, between the Hours of Eight and Nine.

I assure you, Gentlemen, that I feel on this Occasion as best becomes me: and I must indeed, be insensible to the correct Sentiments of an honorable Mind, if I did not take great Pride in being deemed by You worthy of such disinterested Exertions.

Of the eventual Result of your favorable Partiality to me there can be no Doubt. Let us, however, persevere, till our Success shall be finally accomplished.

In the mean time, allow me to renew to you the faithful Assurances of my unremitting Zeal in the Discharge of the sacred duties which will attach to me as your Representative.

I have the Honor to be,
With the greatest Esteem and Regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most devoted and faithful Servant,

Chas. Chaplin, Jun.

Stamford Feb. 24, 1809.

(No. 27.)

A NEW SONG.

Tune.—Hearts of Oak.

Brave CHAPLIN's a Briton, and shall be our choice,
Like true hearted freemen we'll give him our voice;
No one need oppose him, it is all in vain,
For CHAPLIN at Stamford we'll always maintain.

CHORUS.

Our rights and our laws he will always maintain,
Then be steady, boys, steady,
And always be ready,
To vote for Chaplin again and again.

Though others oppose him, we'll shew them fair play,
Like true honest freemen we'll try for the day;
For Chaplins a hero, and a stranger to fear,
So lift up your voices and give him a cheer.
Our rights and our laws, &c.

He's true to his country, and that shews the man,
If you ask for a favor, he'll grant it if he can;
He's loyal and true-hearted in every degree,
And a member for Stamford, brave Chaplin shall be.
Our rights and our laws, &c.

And now my brave boys, the election's in hand,
We'll make him our choice, and he shall be the man;
For Chaplin's a hero, and will always be true
To his king and his country as well as to you.
Our rights and our laws, &c.

And now loyal heart's, lets one and all agree,
To elect the brave Chaplin whom we now do see,
He's a man whom we know, and his principles are good,
We'll elect the brave Chaplin for he will do us good.
Our rights and our laws, &c.

(No. 28.)

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the BOROUGH of STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

Permit me to request your acceptance of my warmest Thanks for the distinguished Honour which you have this day conferred on, me in electing me one of your Representatives in Parliament.

The zealous and disinterested Support which I have experienced during the Contest must ever remain impressed on my Mind, and I shall sedulously endeavour to evince the high Sense I entertain of the Obligation, by a diligent and conscientious discharge of the important Duties entrusted to me.

I have the Honor to be,
With every Sentiment of Esteem and Regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and devoted Servant,

Chas. Chaplin, Jun.

Stamford, Feb. 27, 1809.

(No. 29.)

SONG.

Tune.—"*To Anacreon in Heaven.*"

To ODDY the gen'rous, the virtuous, the brave,
The Genius of STAMFORD prefer'd a petition,

That he from oppression its charter would save,
When this answer arriv'd from that worthy patrician;
"Come, come, to my heart,
"And never depart,
"Your wounds are my own, and I cherish the smart:
"Though num'rous, tho' active, tho' fierce are your foes,
"Their cruel intentions I'm glad to oppose."

The news in an instant was caught by loud fame,
Who widely proclaim'd it in freedom's domain;
Yes, Albion resounded with gen'rous acclaim;
And ODDY for ever was liberty's strain.
Fair justice was charm'd,
Oppression alarm'd,
With threats, bribes, and flatt'ry, immediately arm'd,
Resolving by ev'ry despotic design,
To crush the supporters of Liberty's shrine.

But ODDY of truth the bright armour assum'd,
His troops that of Freemen asserting their right;
And thus with deserv'd popularity plum'd,
They long with oppression continued to fight:
But the weapons unfair,
Flew so thick in the air,
That liberty's sons now began to despair,
When ODDY, brave ODDY, determin'd to yield,
But with courage and honor departed the field.

And when he withdrew, to his voters he said,
"Tho' vanquish'd, my friends, we're not tarnish'd with shame,
"To records celestial our deeds shall be sped,
"And bring a fresh curse on oppression's foul name,
"Then wisely agree,
"Yet resolve to be free,

" But should you incline to be headed by me,
" I'll still be the champion of liberty's laws,
" For ODDY will never desert THE GOOD CAUSE."

(No. 30.)

To the Free and Independent Electors of
STAMFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

Impressed with the liveliest feelings of gratitude, by the firm and manly support which I have received on the recent poll for the Election of a Burgess to represent you in Parliament, I beg leave to present my most sincere thanks to all those who honoured me with their suffrages on that occasion; and to assure them that I shall not be less mindful of their interests, or of the welfare of the town of STAMFORD in general, (as far as it may be in my power to promote them,) than I should have been, had their endeavours for my Election been crowned with success.

In this contest the weight of local property, and a strong combination of family interest have been brought forwards to perpetuate the election of your Representatives, as an hereditary appendage to the House of Burghley; and they have, for a time, succeeded: but the subjection in which you are held by the influence exerted on this occasion, is a violation of *your* rights and privileges, and inimical to the spirit of that Constitution by which the honors and estates of our opponents are protected. And I have no doubt that by a steady perseverance in the course you have commenced, for the recovery of your elective franchise, you will ultimately prevail over all its enemies.

I should not do justice to my real sentiments if I did not acknowledge my heartfelt satisfaction, in the kindness and urbanity I have experienced in this struggle, from the greater part even of those Electors who have voted against me. Thus encouraged, and well assured of the steadiness of

my friends, I look forwards with confidence to a more favorable opportunity of renewing the offer of my services as one of your Representatives; and have the honor to remain with true respect, regard, and esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful humble Servant,

J. Jepson Oddy.

February 28th, 1809.

STATE of the POLL.

At the close of the Poll, as declared by the Returning Officer, the Numbers were

For Mr. Chaplin, - - - - 306
For Mr. Oddy, - - - - 142

But there were tendered on the part of Mr. ODDY 183 votes, and on the part of Mr. CHAPLIN 33 votes, which were rejected by the returning officer, on the ground of the persons so rejected not having been rated to the poor in their own names, but in the names of their Landlords; which votes it was insisted on the part of Mr. ODDY, were as valid as those accepted by the returning officer on the ground of being rated, inasmuch as no legal rate for the poor, has ever been made within the Borough of STAMFORD; so that the payments of what were nominally Rates, have been mere acts of voluntary benevolence on the part of those whose votes were accepted.

Under these circumstances, and supposing the accepted and rejected votes to be equally valid, the total numbers were

For Mr. Chaplin, - - - - 339
For Mr. Oddy, - - - - - 325

In the Course of Two or Three Weeks will be published,

THE SEQUEL of the STAMFORD ELECTION,

From the Press of J. Drakard.